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Gallup Poll

Humphrey Leads Among Democrats

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—The latest nationwide survey, completed just before the recent New Hampshire and Florida primaries, shows Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota for the first time to be the top nomination choice of Democratic voters nationwide.

This survey, which simulates a nationwide presidential primary, shows Sen. Humphrey leading the field with 35 percent of the vote, to 28 percent for Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

In January, Sen. Humphrey trailed Sen. Muskie as the top nomination choice by the margin of 10 percentage points. But by February, Sen. Humphrey had cut Sen. Muskie's lead to three percentage points.

When Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is included in the latest list of Democratic possibilities on the basis of his plan to run in state primaries as a Democrat, Sen. Humphrey continues to hold a lead over Sen. Muskie, by about the same margin.

Gov. Wallace currently has a solid hold on third place on a national basis, winning 15 percent of the vote of Democrats.

The results reported are based on interviews with 612 Democrats nationwide out of a total sample of 1,567 adults, 18 and older. Interviews were conducted between March 3 and 5.

Each Democrat was asked the following question: "Which one of the people on this list would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for President in 1972? And who is your second choice? Here are the latest results with Wallace not included:

Choices of Democrats	Nationwide
(With Wallace not in list)	
Sen. Hubert Humphrey	35%
Sen. Edmund Muskie	28%
Mayor John Lindsay	8%
Sen. George McGovern	5%
Sen. Eugene McCarthy	4%
Sen. Henry Jackson	3%
Rep. Shirley Chisholm	3%
Sen. Vance Hartke	1%
Mayor Sam Yorty	1%
No preference	8%

Following are the choices of Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.

Major Test for Muskie

Illinois Primary Could Make Or Break Three Democrats

By Seth S. King

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 19 (UPI)—The Illinois presidential primary Tuesday offers three of the Democratic candidates a chance for either a tremendous boost or disaster, and there is an equally good chance for all three to claim a victory.

Balloting for the first time under a new delegate-selection system, Democratic voters in Illinois will indicate whether they prefer Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine or Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota as their party's presidential nominee.

They will also have the chance to elect 180 delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the state's 24 congressional districts. Part of these are identified for the first time, as committed to Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. Muskie, who decided at the last moment to duck the preference contest, has concentrated instead on electing as many as possible of the 108 delegate candidates committed to him.

The quizzical McCarthy has ignored the 38 delegates committed to him, saying that it is only ideas and issues that will matter at Miami. He has said that Illinois is a toss-up.

The Republicans will have no preference contest. On their ballot they will endorse 48 delegates, with all candidates pledged to President Nixon except for seven, who are running uncommitted.

Although Illinois will have the fourth-largest delegation at Miami, each of the Democratic candidates chose to stay out of the March 21 primary.

Several factors explain it. Some candidates did not want to offend Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley by challenging his position for playing kingmaker at the convention. Some apparently did not understand exactly what the system of balloting might yield for them.

Others believed that the Illinois contest came too soon after Florida and too near Wisconsin's April 4 primary.

Mayor Daley has sought to solve the new problem of committed delegates by putting his machine against about 90 delegate candi-

Catholics On Parade In Belfast

30,000 Evade Troops, Armor

BELFAST, March 19 (UPI)—Thirty thousand Catholics maneuvered around British troops and armor today as they marched illegally in Belfast, demanding an end to internment of Irish Republican Army suspects and withdrawal of soldiers from Ulster streets.

British paratroopers, armored cars and light tanks clustered into position on streets leading to the announced march route. At the last minute, organizers from the militant Northern Resistance Movement and the Civil Rights Association switched the route and led marchers through side routes to Casement Park.

Irish Republic Colors
All the Andersonstown district displayed the Irish Republic colors—green, white and orange. Many homes also displayed green shamrock flags, the center of the shamrock scarred with the black numerals 12, a sign of mourning for the 12 killed Jan. 30 in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" after a parade.

In a speech at Casement Park, William Farrell, Andersonstown civil resistance leader, accused right-wing former Home Affairs Minister William Craig of a "sole and purposeful invitation to murder" in Mr. Craig's pledge to Protestants yesterday that "if the politicians fail it would be our job to liquidate the enemy."

Mr. Craig spoke yesterday at a meeting of his Ulster Vanguard Movement in Ormeau Park, a rally which attracted at least 70,000 supporters to the largest Protestant turnout in Ulster since 1916, when Protestants met to protest home rule for Ireland. Center of attention at the Protestant rally yesterday was a force of young men in blue denim combat jackets and peaked caps, who staged a military ranks in the center of Ormeau Park.

Mr. Farrell said Mr. Craig's meeting constituted an example of persons who broke the law and will remain unprosecuted. "Last year, 12 women were sent to prison for wearing combat jackets and that, according to the law, constitutes an illegal uniform," Mr. Farrell said.

Rally Next Sunday
Other speakers called on Catholics and civil rights supporters from throughout Ulster and the Irish Republic to assemble next Sunday in South Armagh on the border for the largest civil rights rally ever staged in Ulster.

During the Casement Park rally, a bomb blasted windows in a pub and nearby buildings, but caused no casualties, police said.

In other incidents:
• Earlier, a blast of gunfire from the Catholic Unity Flats apartment complex wounded a youth in the stomach and ended a battle between youths from the neighborhood Protestant Shankill Road and Unity Flats residents.

• A Catholic opposition member of Parliament, Austin Currie, 31, said gunmen fired a shot at him and his wife at their home at Dungannon last night. Patrick Devlin, another Catholic MP, said yesterday that gunmen tried to assassinate him Friday night.

Trafalgar Square Ban
LONDON, March 19 (Reuters).—The government has banned demonstrations connected with the Northern Ireland problem from Trafalgar Square.

The decision was revealed after the Anti-Internment League—an organization against the rule of arrest and detention without trial in Northern Ireland—said they had been banned from using the square on March 28.



AU REVOIR—French President Georges Pompidou (right) with British Prime Minister Edward Heath at Northolt airport yesterday after their weekend meeting at Chequers.

With Mutual-Defense Clauses

India and Bangladesh Sign Treaty

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, March 19 (UPI)—India and Bangladesh today signed a friendship treaty containing mutual-defense clauses similar to those in the treaty the Indians signed with the Soviet Union last August, thus linking the three nations in a kind of collective security arrangement.

Collective security for Asian countries under the Soviet aegis is an idea that Moscow has been

promoting since 1969. The key defense language in the India-Bangladesh treaty, which was kept as the surprise announcement to mark the conclusion of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's two-day visit to Bangladesh, said: "In case either party is attacked or threatened with attack, the contracting parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to take appropriate effective measures to eliminate the threat and thus insure the peace and security of their countries."

Although this is technically a defense arrangement for each side to help the other, in reality it is a treaty for the protection of Bangladesh by India's large military machine. If India were attacked, there is little that Bangladesh, with its meager defense force, could do for India.

The Indian prime minister and her Bangladeshi counterpart, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, also signed a joint declaration covering their talks, in which they "took note of the forces threatening the security, stability and territorial integrity of countries of the region," a reference, sources from both countries said, to Pakistan, China and the United States.

But it seemed clear from the joint declaration and from their recent public remarks that the two prime ministers were talking in particular of the Nixon administration.

The declaration pledged their determination to "counter efforts by interested countries to reverse the course of history."

China and the United States are the only two major nations not to have recognized Bangladesh, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan, although Washington is apparently moving in that direction now. The new Bengali nation came into being as a result of India's military victory over Pakistan in their two-week war last December, after an eight-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Warns Mujib on Biharis

Bhutto Offers to Talk If India Releases Prisoners of War

KARACHI, March 19 (AP)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan today appealed to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to release Pakistani prisoners of war and said that he wanted a dialogue with India.

Mr. Bhutto told a huge crowd in Lahore that "if Mrs. Gandhi wanted to solve it by India," he said, "Pakistan will never forget about it. The Kashmiri people will not forget their right to exercise self-determination."

He asked Mrs. Gandhi to "respond to his appeal," in the interest of peace on the subcontinent.

On Bangladesh, Mr. Bhutto said that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman "should at once stop the inhuman treatment and murders of Bengalis in Bangladesh. If the murders of Biharis are not stopped, it will not be possible for me to give a guarantee of security and safety of Bengalis in West Pakistan."

"If Mujib wants repatriation of Bengalis, let him talk to me directly. Why should he come through Mrs. Gandhi? After all, till yesterday, we were one. It should make no difference if we stand separated today."

"I am prepared to talk to him directly. He is my brother. It was I who saved him from the gallows when he was a prisoner of former President Mohammed Yahiya Khan."

Soviet Quarrel Ended
MOSCOW, March 19 (UPI)—President Bhutto left Moscow yesterday after a two-day visit (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

VENICE, March 19 (UPI)—Venice has decided to get rid of some of its 100,000 pigeons by exporting them to cities that might want them.

The pigeons so beloved by tourists are in fact a threat to art and health, Mayor Giorgio Longo said in issuing a decree for the thinning out of the pigeon population. He said the birds' droppings are seriously damaging buildings and monuments and have sometimes spread infectious diseases among humans, with some cases resulting in death.

Mr. Longo ordered city workers to net large numbers of pigeons in the city center. They will be exported to cities which have applied for them or freed in the countryside.

The decree also banned the feeding of pigeons outside certain listed places.

Pompidou Visit To Heath Ends in General Accord

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 19 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath and President Georges Pompidou of France ended two days of talks with general agreement today on the major goals of an enlarged European Economic Community, but apparently still at odds on some of the methods to achieve them.

The informal discussions, held this sunny weekend at Chequers, Mr. Heath's official country home, were described as relaxed and friendly, with both leaders "thinking along the same lines." The issues that they could not agree on were left for the summit meeting of European leaders in October.

Apart from the substance, the meeting carried significance as another step toward improving long-stained relations between the two countries. The two leaders last met in May, 1971, when they cleared the way for the acceptance of Britain's bid to join the community.

A key question left unsettled in the talks was French insistence that a new political set-aside for the community be based in Paris rather than Brussels. The British are arguing for "closely linked" institutions and feel that political and economic centers should be in one place, Brussels.

The prime minister and the president agreed to disagree on the issue, on the ground that France and Britain are only two of the 10 members in an enlarged community. They left the matter for the summit meeting.

Another issue unresolved was the strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament at Strasbourg. They merely agreed that the summit meeting should discuss whether the parliament's effectiveness is sufficient.

Such differences between Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou over evolving community institutions were not unexpected. In general, the British are in favor of stronger community institutions, including the parliament, while the French feel that they are strong enough.

Apart from their concern over supranationalism, the French do not share Britain's desire for strong, energetic EEC institutions. In general, Mr. Pompidou believes that real power should continue to lie with the executive branches of the member governments.

Informed sources said that during the six hours of talks over yesterday and today, the two leaders devoted much of their time to discussing moves toward economic and monetary reform, trade, the relationship of the community to other countries, including the United States, and further steps toward European cooperation in industry and trade.

The sources said the leaders felt it was "premature" to take up European defense policies.

Mr. Pompidou's decision to call a French referendum on the entry of Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the European Common Market was dealt with only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Worst Hanoi Battle Loss of Year

180 Reds Reported Slain Near Laos

From Wire Dispatches
SAIGON, March 19.—North Vietnamese troops yesterday suffered their heaviest reported battle loss of the year in mountains around the A Shau Valley near the Laotian border, a Saigon military spokesman said today.

In another operation, on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos, three U.S. airmen were rescued after 50 U.S. planes engaged enemy troops from about noon yesterday until noon today to hold them off so the rescues could be effected.

In the action near the A Shau Valley, the North Vietnamese lost 127 men in an attack on a government outpost 19 miles southwest of Hue, the Saigon spokesman said.

Another 53 bodies were found killed by air strikes called in during the battle in support of the government's 1st Infantry Division.

It was the fourth big clash since last Monday on the eastern rim of the lush valley, a North Vietnamese stronghold, and brought the Communist death toll in the week there to over 400, the Saigon command claimed.

South Vietnamese military sources said that yesterday's attack and other assaults last week are part of a new campaign

to break out of the mountains to the coastal plain north and south of Hue.

In the Ho Chi Minh Trail incident, Air Force Capt. Stephen Boretsky and Lt. David Breakman were shot down shortly before noon yesterday in an OV-10 light observation plane while spotting targets on the trail.

A third airman, taking part in the rescue attempt, was shot down and rescued almost immediately. He was piloting an A-1 propeller-driven Skyraider fighter-bomber.

Navy planes from Seventh Fleet carriers and Air Force C-130 gunships put down a protective cover of fire until, after two unsuccessful attempts, the airmen were rescued about noon today by a helicopter.

Capt. Boretsky said the bombs dropped by the U.S. planes were so close that he "felt the shrapnel falling from the air bursts."

In Quang Nam province, the Saigon command said, 19 Communists were killed in a clash with an element from the 2d Infantry Division, a few miles from the coast. Government losses were reported as one dead.

A U.S. Air Force A-37 jet returning from a combat mission overshot the runway at Bien Hoa Air Base, 15 miles northeast of Saigon, Friday, killing the pilot.

The U.S. 7th Air Force confirmed earlier reports that North Vietnamese tanks had been destroyed in Laos. A total of 15 were destroyed and 14 damaged between March 3 and 8 in southern Laos. Two of those destroyed were Russian-built T-54s or T-55s—the best North Vietnam has.

A U.S. spokesman said yesterday that the fighting throughout Indochina for the past few days sent total combat deaths on both sides to more than a million. The spokesman said battle deaths rose to 1,000,448, including 800,883 Communists; 45,968 Americans; 151,191 South Vietnamese and 4,708 Australians, New Zealanders, South Koreans and Thais.

Would You Believe? A Far Out War Story

Porpoises Said to Have Knifed Through Viet Waters, Into foe

underwater guerrillas, the sources said.

Although their presence was known throughout the country, the Navy stamped "top secret" on the project and refused to answer almost all questions about the porpoises.

A Navy spokesman yesterday issued a brief communiqué saying only:

"The collection of research data scheduled for the Republic of Vietnam concerning surveillance capabilities of porpoises

was completed in late 1971 and the porpoises have been withdrawn. Further details are not available."

The sources said that, while in Vietnam, the porpoises were taken out into the harbor at Cam Ranh Bay each day in a special boat and set loose.

They said sailors in the boat used a radio transmitter-receiver system to order the porpoises to patrol different areas of the harbor and to bring them back to the boat.

The sources said an assortment of different weapons, one resembling a switchblade knife, were attached to the snouts of the porpoises. On seeing a swimmer they signaled their trainers and, if given approval, attacked.

The sources said there were "several proven cases" of porpoises killing underwater guerrillas at Cam Ranh Bay, but they declined to give any details.

Communist frogmen never managed to blow up any ships at Cam Ranh Bay while the porpoises were on duty although they hit vessels in all of Vietnam's other major ports.

Behind the Armies

One of the many distorting elements in war is that peoples and causes become identified with their armies—sometimes accurately, sometimes not. The military forces, whether they wear uniforms and have a recognized international status or work covertly as rebels, whether they follow the orders of some higher authority or make their own rules, may be regarded as the forefront of a mighty national surge or the tools of a clique. Their successes may be attributed to the just decisions of the god of battles, or that god may simply be accepted as being on the side of the bigger, or more adroitly used, battalions.

For some time the British Army in Northern Ireland has been the target of abuse by the friends of the Catholic Irish, just as the Irish Republican Army, Provisional or Official, has been the subject of praise or blame as the spearhead of the other side. There is, of course, a valid distinction to be made here: The British Army is an instrument of policy, accountable, through Parliament, to the British people. The IRA seeks, by its acts, to make policy and is accountable only to the consciences of its members and to some inchoate, yet very genuine, body of opinion among the Irish. The conduct of both forces can affect the course of events. Neither, however, represents the reality of divided Ireland.

Those, for example, who urged that British troops be withdrawn from Northern Ireland ignored the Ulster Protestants, who have just assembled in large masses in Belfast to remind the world that they are not to be

ignored. And, at the same time, the deprivation of the Ulster Catholics is a fact that should not be obscured by the excesses of the IRA.

Mr. Heath, in his forthcoming proposals for peace in Ireland, can move British troops about, add to their numbers or withdraw them. But this would deal only with symptoms, not causes. He can suggest constitutional changes, and perhaps even have them put through the Parliament in London. But what would be their effect on the embittered on both sides of the lines in Ulster? Would an end to British military action in Northern Ireland merely resemble the end to West Pakistani military action in Bangladesh: a relief for the Bengalis and death or expulsion of the Biharis?

The Bangladesh tragedy—albeit so much greater in scope—has another parallel to that in Northern Ireland. Both show the failure of religious labels to do more than exacerbate other differences among men. West Pakistani and Bihari Moslems killed Bengali Moslems (and Hindus). Now Bengali Moslems kill their Bihari co-religionists. In Britain, the Roman Catholic and Anglican primates met last week for a joint service to pray for peace in Ireland. It was a long way from the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which gives the Ulster Protestants (Calvinists, most of them, rather than Anglicans) their rallying cry. But how strong is the reality behind British ecumenism when translated into the accent of Belfast or that of Bogside? Human irrationality runs deeper than the armies, and human hatreds can resist the churches.

Shameful Attack on a Diplomat

The young woman, a juvenile, who doused a Soviet diplomat with a cup of blood at American University, while shouting "Murderer, free the Jewish prisoners," was party to an arrogant and unpardonable offense for which all Americans ought to feel shame. No matter how disputed are the policies of a foreign government, personal abuse of its diplomats is intolerable. This particular offense was the acknowledged work of the Jewish Defense League, whose members have repeatedly committed acts of real and symbolic violence against Soviet citizens and properties in this country. The undeniable result of these acts has been to anger Americans and Russians alike and to discredit legitimate peaceable protests against Kremlin Jewish policy. The guerrilla nature of JDL operations may make defense against them difficult, but surely all appropriate police and legal remedies must be taken.

Unfortunately, the peaceable protests—and whatever other considerations stir Moscow on the Jewish issue—have yet to produce satisfactory results. In 1971 some 15,000 Soviets were permitted to leave for Israel, a record number, but applicants still face harassment, heavy expense, reprisals against

family members and sometimes loss of jobs (with the subsequent threat of prosecution for "parasitism"), and emigration remains restricted. Neither the uncertain prospects nor the obstacles nor the reports of difficult conditions some emigrants find in Israel, however, have deterred further applications. Meanwhile, the cultural and religious rights of the many who chose to stay in the Soviet Union, there to live as Jews, remain disproportionately limited.

Mr. Nixon has taken a greater interest than any previous President in what he described in a letter to a recent emigrant as "the plight of Jews and other minorities in the Soviet Union." He is being asked by concerned Americans to take up the cause of Soviet Jewry's emigration and cultural rights when he goes to Moscow in May. Moreover, in a striking departure from a group of Russian Jews has chosen four of their number and has asked to meet with a representative of the President at that time. It is precisely this strand of warm human concern in overall American policy toward the Soviet Union which the Jewish Defense League seems intent on snapping.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Journey to Moscow

The official announcement that President Nixon will visit Moscow in May ends speculation that the Moscow visit might be aborted either because of Soviet suspicions born of the Nixon trip to Peking or the complications attendant on ratification of West Germany's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

Whatever the timing of events has done to put Mr. Nixon's Moscow trip in the shade of his Peking experience, the journey to Moscow will be no less historic. No American president has ever been there during his tenure in office; and, in substantive terms, the immediate fruits of the Kremlin negotiations are likely to be greater than those in Peking. At a minimum some agreement limiting strategic weapons is likely to be signed in Moscow; there is also reasonable

possibility of progress on other matters, notably trade and cultural exchange.

In a formal sense, the Nixon visit will be a return of the journey which Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev made in September, 1959, as President Eisenhower's guest. The Soviet leader traveled widely through the United States, visiting Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Des Moines and New York City, among other cities. He was given abundant opportunity to get his ideas across to the American people, including a formal address carried live via television and radio. It will be interesting to see whether now, more than a decade later, President Nixon will have similar opportunities to communicate with the Soviet people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Russification on Baltic

Minority nationalism has been growing in the Soviet Union, as elsewhere. The demands of Soviet Jews for permission to emigrate to Israel, the complaints of Ukrainian intellectuals about the slighting of the Ukrainian language and culture and the little-concealed dislike Georgians feel toward Russian domination have been frequently noted. Now the native peoples of the Baltic states—involuntarily incorporated into the Soviet Union three decades ago—are apparently worrying Moscow by their resistance to Russification, particularly to the influx of Russians and other Slavs who form an ever-increasing proportion of the population in the three Baltic states.

The seriousness of the resistance is implied

by the reactions it has provoked. No minor grumbling alone would have sufficed to induce the Latvian Communist party chief, August Voss, to write on the subject in Pravda or to persuade the Estonian Communist party to call a special Central Committee meeting focused on "interethnic incitement of the working people."

It is unlikely that the Baltic states are being uniquely subjected to Russification pressure since the same forces making for cultural regimentation are being felt by all Soviet minorities. The Baltic peoples are, however, uniquely vulnerable because of their relatively small size and their very low rate of natural increase.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 20, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG—In spite of all, a sanguine feeling exists here that Greece will adopt a sensible policy, for, contrary to the report telegraphed from Athens, Russia is now working for and has long sincerely worked in the cause of peace. The "Novosti," which has marked itself all along as a friend of the Greeks, says today: "We have been a staunch friend to Greece, and as such we now counsel her to obey the Powers."

Fifty Years Ago

March 20, 1922

LONDON—Dispatches from Bombay describe the remarkable scenes which attended the trial, at Ahmedabad, of the Indian agitator Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment. Gandhi said that he has no desire to conceal the fact that to preach disaffection towards the existing system of government has become almost a passion with him. Apparently through the government is determined to suppress the Gandhi revolutionary movement.



A New Pacific Strategy

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONOLULU.—The dramatic drumbeat of change in Asia combines with a sharp cut in available American forces to impose the need for rethinking U.S. strategy in the Far East. The conclusion, based on inescapable logic, seems supported by the U.S. commander for the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas (known as CINCPAC in military jargon), Adm. John S. McCain Jr.

McCain, an energetic little submariner, told me with maximum discretion: "In view of the Nixon doctrine and recent events, a new U.S. strategy is evolving in the Western Pacific. Because of reduced forces I am going to have to rely more and more on naval and air power and mobility to execute my responsibilities."

The "events" referred to are obviously: 1) The President's trip to Peking which, by implication, weakened Taiwan's ultimate role in U.S. defense planning; 2) The India-Pakistan war which just about finished off the doddering SEATO alliance by amputating the only part of Pakistan in Southeast Asia; 3) The forthcoming reversion to Tokyo of Okinawa, which violates American military autonomy in base areas there; 4) Withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Indian Ocean Focus

On Jan. 1, 1972, McCain's command, already immense, assumed the additional responsibility of protecting U.S. interests in the Indian Ocean and the Aleutian Islands. The admiral points out that the former area is not only a political hotbed but one where Russian naval and missile strength is rapidly forging ahead of that of the United States.

As a consequence, the United States is displaying fresh interest in the Indian Ocean where Moscow keeps up to 30 ships on station. From now on, the American Navy intends to send vessels into that area on periodic voyages. McCain has just visited Ceylon, which for a long time was hostile to U.S. interests but is now worried about close collaboration between India and Russia. He also flew to Diego Garcia, a British-owned island where, with London's approval, U.S. naval engineers are constructing a base.

Three years ago, when I last visited CINCPAC's command post above Pearl Harbor, emphasis was placed on "forward strategy" in Asia as it still is, with sagging conviction, in NATO Europe. But it is clear that altered political circumstances abroad and, at home, reduced enthusiasm for financing military expenditures, have forced re-examination of Pacific defense doctrine.

Apart from the impending change of status in Okinawa and the implicit change of status in Taiwan, CINCPAC's bases and facilities have already been notably pared in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, South Vietnam and Thailand. The "forward" area where U.S. policy once placed particular stress is being gradually removed from access to U.S. forces.

This is not a sudden or dramatic occurrence but it is inevitable and is bound to have political consequences. Even if Soviet strength doesn't grow actually stronger—which it is likely to do—it grows relatively stronger as American fallbacks continue. Therefore U.S. policy is bound to look with increasing favor on the establishment of true neutrality among Asian nations which it once saw as strategic partners.

Washington's shifting attitude is likely to be welcome to Asia whose policy interests, vis-a-vis Russia, run roughly parallel to our own. It will also encourage adjustments in smaller states. President Thieu, on the one hand, talks of a nonaligned Southeast Asian bloc including South and North Vietnam. Ceylon, on the other hand, wants to become less attached to America's proclaimed adversaries.

Look to Islands

The other aspect of change is that the United States, depending increasingly upon its naval and air mobility in CINCPAC's area, must arrange an acceptable long-range pattern for the islands of Micronesia which we now hold in trust for the UN. It is in that region where new facilities will undoubtedly have to be developed.

Obviously those in charge of our foreign policy and national defense must restudy the entire Pacific situation. The order of

priorities may well have to be altered, taking into account circumstances not even foreseen a few years ago.

And both the State and Defense Departments will have to prepare cogent explanations of their views to satisfy a Congress which seems increasingly inclined to recognize that the tide of history, once running our way, may have reversed direction. For, after all, it is Congress that must supply the money to build any new dams.

As someone to be coped with. There is no doubting the tradition whence he sprang: He was a segregationist who discovered states' rights as the appropriate mantle to dress Jim Crow in.

States' rights never much bothered him when it came to receiving federal money, any more than states' rights bothered the great Democratic Southerners whose cooperation was essential to the creation of the New Deal. The worst that has been said about Wallace is almost certainly true, and I have contributed my share of derogation.

On the other hand, he has now an issue in hand which the sheer stupidity of American political leadership has given him historical and emotional title to. It is the issue, of course, of forced busing. It simply can no longer be maintained that opposition to forced busing is tacit support for segregation.

The current issue of Commentary magazine carries an analysis by the highly prestigious liberal sociologist Nathan Glazer in which he points, in his patient, painstaking way, to the chaos that busing is bringing us to, and the anachronistic intellectual arguments being used by the courts in their hypocritical frenzy to abolish the distinction between *de jure* and *de facto* segregation. Commentary is a publication of the

Diplomatic 'Linkage' And the Summit Talks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's summit talks in Moscow starting on May 22 can be peculiarly influenced by the outcome of a state election in West Germany on April 23 through the unpredictable rebound of diplomatic "linkage."

Linkage is the practice of tying what one nation wants to what another nation seeks. It has been practiced up to the hilt by both sides in the web of East-West negotiations that await completion in Europe. No one initially anticipated, however, that one strand of the web might extend the consequences of an internal West German political contest in Baden-Wuerttemberg to President Nixon's talks in Moscow.

The connection may turn out to be far-fetched. But diplomats in Washington and in Moscow, as well as in Bonn, are closely watching the interplay.

West Germany's nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, signed in 1970, were wanted most by the Communist side, to validate the present frontiers dividing Europe. As a price for ratifying them, the Western powers tied their ratification to an East-West agreement to guarantee the Western life lines to West Berlin, signed last September. In addition, the West tied progress toward a European Security Conference, which the Soviet Union and its allies want most, to signing a four-power protocol to seal the Berlin agreement.

Reverse Linkage

Last September, the Soviet Union, in turn, invoked what diplomats called "reverse linkage." To assure ratification of Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw by the West German parliament, the Soviet Union served notice that it would not sign the final Berlin protocol until the Moscow and Warsaw treaties are ratified.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, whose lead in weaving the web of initiatives from the Western side won a Nobel Peace Prize last year, is struggling now to deliver his commitments. The political contest in the Bonn parliament between his coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, and the Christian Democrats who oppose the treaty ratifications, turns next on results of the state election in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

If the Social Democrats win their gaining control of the parliament's upper house, Brandt is expected to have a safe margin for parliamentary victory on the treaties. Defeat in the state election could thrust Brandt onto the knife-edge requirement of an absolute majority of 249 votes for treaty ratification in the Bundestag. Not only the treaties, but Brandt, too, could fall on an adverse vote.

How could this rebound on President Nixon's summit meeting in Moscow? The Nixon administration, most recently through the words of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, labeled completion of the Berlin agreement "the touchstone for... progress" toward East-West "reconciliation" in Europe.

Possible Pattern

"With the anticipated signature of the four-power protocol putting the agreement into effect," Rogers said on March 7, "it will be possible later this year to begin active preparations for a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1973."

In other words, one pattern could be no treaties, no protocol, no conference. That would be multiple negative linkage all around. In West Germany there is talk of a defeat for Brandt resulting in collapse of East-West détente and resurrection of "the worst months of the cold war," with West Berlin newly subject to Soviet-East German "blackmail."

From Washington, U.S. officials are watching with admitted "close interest." Said one: "That's all we can do—to interfere would only rebound."

The prevailing view in official Washington is that whatever happens in West German politics the Soviet Union is extremely unlikely to jettison its basic direction of seeking détente with the West, or endanger U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic nuclear arms control, or execute other extreme signals at a time when the whole state of international relations is in transition.

With China as a rival on the Soviet Union's eastern front, the global balance is now too fluid for any of the great powers to risk major repositioning moves, it is reckoned. Nevertheless, uncertainty nourishes uneasiness in diplomats and even justifying elaborate linkage breeds disquiet.

Wallace Finds an Issue

By William F. Buckley

American Jewish Committee. When such a publication finds itself saying, *mutatis mutandis*, what George Wallace is saying, the time has come for sober meditation. Sober meditation is not the kind of thing that a speech by George Wallace midwives. That is one of the problems.

Moderately Well

Sen. Jackson came out as distinctly as George Wallace in opposition to forced busing, but although he did moderately well, with 13 percent of the vote, it was clear that the electorate preferred Wallace's formulation and in any case thought it proper to reward Wallace for the constancy of his position. (Sen. Jackson is not known for his early recognition of the disarray of coerced busing.)

Such candidates as were ambiguous about busing (Muskie, or favored it (Lindsay, McGovern), were quite simply wiped out. Muskie, the Democratic front-runner, got the same percentage of the votes from the Democratic column that John Ashbrook, the conservative dissenter, scored against President Nixon in the Republican column.

The question is: How does one remove busing from such as George Wallace? It would have been quite easy to do a year or two ago, but an inert Congress moved too slowly. Now Wallace,

fastidiously careful to leave well behind him the segregationist rhetoric, rounds out his position with the populist exhortations that blend so nicely under the circumstances.

He rails against the rich and the privileged and the hypocrites and the moralizers. Against powerful liberals who write legislation which countenances busing while sending their own children to elite private schools. Against the rich in principle.

He is saying to the people: By the time your chosen leaders are through with you, not only you but with little or no money, most of which is being taken away from you in taxes, but with little or no control over such direct and palpable objects of your authority as your own children.

Nimble, Earthy

It is a potent combination, and although to be sure it blends most harmoniously in the rhetoric of George Wallace—he is a uniquely tuned instrument for this music: family, sarcastic, nimble, earthy, iconoclastic, exciting—it surely is something which other politicians put off recognizing at their peril.

The Democratic leadership is in shambles. John Lindsay, who went to Florida to rescue the Democratic party, got fewer votes than there are allegations that George McGovern managed to apparently impossible. He came in behind John Lindsay. Muskie would appear to be this season's George Romney. Sen. Jackson has apparently the chance of getting his party's nomination that John Ashbrook has. Humphrey, though swamped by Wallace, is relatively well. And it pays to remember that Humphrey's political tradition is populist.

Wallace can't himself be nominated for any national office by the Democratic party. But under certain circumstances, one could see him campaigning for Democratic party candidate Hubert Humphrey. And Humphrey's text, against coercive busing, could be taken straight from the pages of Commentary magazine.

Letters

Scourge of Alcohol

Your editorial (Herald Tribune, March 14, "The Alcohol Scourge") was excellent and timely. Just one thing confused me. You used the term "moderate alcoholism." I thought alcoholism was the term used to designate (and to separate) uncontrolled drinking (a pathology within the medical and other scientific areas), from drunkenness or excessive drinking (the drinker could control). Since alcoholism is a disease, it is not a matter of "moderate" or "immoderate" drinking. To be of Babel anyway, I wanted to check this out. Things change so fast in this area!

I have finally reached the point in scientific research where it has been decided that the inability to control alcohol (as with alcoholism), is either psychosis or neurosis? Dr. Selden D. Bacon, Director of the Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University wrote:

"No organic differences between alcoholics (prior to their alcoholism) and other individuals have ever been found. No personality traits (in persons prior to their drinking) have been found which separates the two groups. It cannot be shown that 'the tensions of modern life' were differentially greater for

one drinker who became an alcoholic than for the 14 or 15 who did not. Today, the great majority of researchers and therapists agree that search for a single cause of alcoholism is no longer justifiable."

I ask these questions because I have seen the jaws of "The Chemical Trap" (alcoholism and drug abuse) close on a few families. I wonder if editorials like yours (direct, frank and honest), might not have helped us to prevent it. Would uniform terms and concepts help us (the public) too?

Mrs. S. J. HANLEY, Dublin.

Angela Davis (Cont'd)

Re the letter of Kirk Hanson (Herald Tribune, March 14). The trial of Angela Davis is no different than the trials of Sacco and Vanzetti, the witch trials of the 17th century Massachusetts or that of the Rosenbergs. The trial of Angela Davis (as with the Berrigan trial) is one of conscience not of conspiracy. Indeed it is no longer permissible to have a private conscience as illustrated by the recent demand that in order to get a passport one

should not have any "mental reservations."

The trial of Angela Davis is another chapter in a very long series of "crises" in the history of a nation whose Declaration of Independence was greeted by the cracking of the Liberty Bell (had ashore conspired against the colonies?). The trial of Angela Davis, who has vowed she will do everything in her power to overthrow the U.S. government and our way of life, is moreover, one in which while Americans must measure what that way of life is for her. May I suggest that for this black American prisoner being tried by a white jury, it is the life of a woman whose ancestors were whipped or lynched in a hateful South and spat upon in a hypocritical North.

Amsterdam.

What's Obscene?

With regard to "The Profane Pregnancy of James Joyce" (Herald Tribune, March 4-5) I am shocked by a fact you did not mention in the article.

How can we be more shocked by a so-called obscenity than by the Vietnam war, for killing

men will remain forever an atrocity which attacks human beings not only in their minds, but also in their flesh. Furthermore, despite any puritan attitude of mind, the Vietnam war and poverty still exist. How can it be that laws governing obscenity in art can be enforced when no law against war and poverty seems to be found wanted.

Jean-Christophe JANISZEWSKI, Châtenay, France.

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News Analysis

Nixon's Move Against Busing Tied to Impact on Election

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—President Nixon's move against busing, like the rest of his political maneuvering, will stand among his bold reversals of the policies of several administrations. The legal, political and social repercussions will long be felt throughout the country.

More than the other Nixon turnabouts, however, the move against busing was designed for dramatic short-range impact in this election year and leaves many more questions than it resolves.

The President's reversal was subtle but nonetheless far-reaching. Hitherto, like his Chief Justice, Warren E. Burger, Mr. Nixon had tolerated school busing as an undesirable but unavoidable tool for overcoming the effects of official acts of segregation.

Henceforth, the President proposes to rule out most busing, even if the effect is to retard or prevent desegregation.

The President asked Congress on Friday to place a moratorium on all court orders that would require busing to achieve school desegregation and to enact during the moratorium legislation that would permanently restrain the use of busing by the courts and the executive branch.

Uniform Standard Sought

The moratorium would last until July 1, 1973, or until Congress enacted legislation that would establish a uniform standard for assigning students under integration orders.

Mr. Nixon, in effect, asked Congress to place limits on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the 18-year-old school desegregation effort and to prescribe by legislation steps to be taken in remedying the denial of equal educational opportunity.

By way of compensation for any possible slowing of desegregation, the President would earmark some extra money for the largely segregated schools of poor neighborhoods, despite mounting evidence that their facilities are almost comparable with the national average and that the expenditure of more money seems to have no measurable effect on the achievement of pupils.

Thus the stage is set for an eventual confrontation between the President and the federal courts, including the recorded rulings of Chief Justice Burger. The stage is set for a great debate about the effects of segregation on education and the validity of the 18-year-old doctrine of the Earl Warren court that "separate but equal" has no place in a modern democracy and that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

If future busing is to be prohibited, there will follow a series of anti-busing suits from communities that yielded to the courts when they thought they had no choice.

U.S. Lawyers' Panel Urges Addict Centers, Heroin 'Lure'

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—A special committee of the American Bar Association has called for a system of federal narcotics treatment centers to give some drug addicts methadone—a synthetic, nonnarcotic substitute and, "as a last resort," heroin.

In a report that was critical of politicians from President Nixon down, the committee said it was time that it was realized that the narcotics problem—the key to soaring street crime—was a medical rather than a criminal one.

The report, which called for experiments including the use of heroin as a "lure" for addicts who would otherwise stub treatment programs, was made public during the weekend over the signatures of nine prominent figures in the law enforcement field.

Among those endorsing the proposal were Frank S. Hogan, the New York district attorney, and Judge Edward Allen Tamm, a conservative member of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. Edward Bennett Williams, a nationally prominent lawyer, is the committee's chairman.

Other proposals offered unanimously by the committee included:

• Ridding crowded city courts of the thousands of "victimless" crimes—such as public drunkenness, gambling, prostitution and homosexuality between consenting adults—so that the courts can deal with the kinds of crime that have aroused citizens' fears for their safety.

• Increasing resources and expediting procedures in court probation offices, so that defendants may be sentenced quickly upon conviction.

• Ending high-bail policies and encouragement of preventive detention laws because, by keeping defendants in jail, they frustrate the rehabilitative process that could begin before trial in many cases.

• A halt to the time-consuming practice of many courts of questioning prospective jurors individually.

In the committee's view, a network of narcotics treatment centers could reduce the profitability of the underworld narcotics industry. The principal function of the system, however, would be to identify addicts and channel them into the rehabilitative process.

But above all, the President has maneuvered himself out of a difficult corner in this election year, dared his opponents to defy the popular sentiments for which he has spoken and postponed to another day the intractable problems that produced the busing controversy in the first place.

Widespread Resentment

The widespread resentment against busing to eliminate segregation was plain, North, East, West and South. The President's earlier posture of leaving the issue to the courts had ceased to protect him from an aroused public and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama threatened to veto any law that would require busing of white votes on this issue alone.

The problem was how to get past the opening of schools in September without wholly abandoning the goal—indeed, the constitutional requirement—of eventual desegregation. The answer, resembling the wage-price freeze of last summer, was a "moratorium," with only a vague prescription of how to proceed thereafter.

For a time during White House debates, officials were telling a grim joke that has now acquired new meaning. If only they could use trains instead of buses to move children around, they said, the country could take its mind off the explosive slogan of "forced busing" and begin to talk about "busing our children."

Essentially, that is what the President has done. He has changed not the noun or the verb, but the subject, by proclaiming educational values as more important than the social goal of desegregation. But that is a distinction that the courts so far have been unwilling and, in terms of evidence, unable to make.

Busing has long been accepted as a tool for upgrading schools. But the public reaction has been so vehement in recent years where the courts ordered white pupils to ride from "good" neighborhoods to the schools of the "bad" sections.

Members of Congress have been trying for ways to cast some anti-busing votes—without, in the case of the liberals, wholly abandoning the cause of desegregation. The answer has been muzzling for a constitutional amendment, but as Mr. Nixon acknowledged, that would take too long to have any effect this fall.

By tossing his proposals to Congress, the President has left his Democratic opponents in the unenviable position of falling into line on his initiative or standing exposed on the unpopular side of the issue. There is little doubt that the President's plan, and especially the moratorium on busing, will soon pass in some form, leaving the nay-sayers very exposed.

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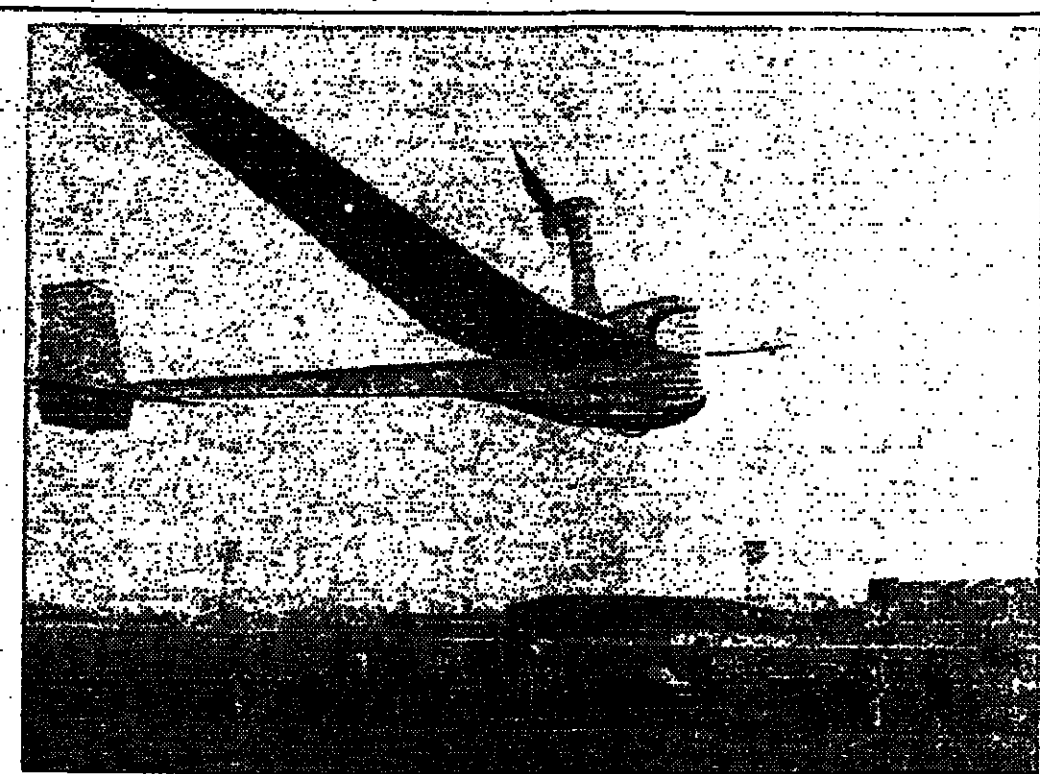
• Ridding crowded city courts of the thousands of "victimless" crimes—such as public drunkenness, gambling, prostitution and homosexuality between consenting adults—so that the courts can deal with the kinds of crime that have aroused citizens' fears for their safety.

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Those Crazy Flying Machines

John Potter (left), 23-year-old former RAF pilot, standing amid wreckage of his shattered flying machine after crashing at RAF Benson Airfield in Wallingford, Oxford. He was trying to establish new record for man-powered flight in machine (above) which is really a cross between a bicycle and a glider. Reaching an altitude of 30 feet, and traveling some 500 yards before crashing with a loud bump, he didn't break the record of 993 yards and somehow managed not to break his neck either.



Computer's Failure Blinds Mars Satellite

PASADENA, Calif., March 19 (Reuters).—America's Mariner-9 spacecraft is a blind eye in the Martian sky today, victim of an apparent computer failure on Friday which forced engineers to switch off its cameras and scientific sensors.

But scientists and engineers said they had little cause to complain: In four months of orbit, the spacecraft has more than fulfilled its task.

Despite the global dust storm that shrouded Mars for the first few weeks of Mariner's mission, the spacecraft has mapped more than 84 percent of the surface of the red planet.

A spokesman said Mariner's pictures suggest that vast ice fields may lie below a surface layer of frozen carbon dioxide in the Martian polar areas.

The presence of substantial quantities of frozen water on the planet would increase the chances that some form of life might be found there.

The discovery raises the probability that some Martian surface features may have been formed by surface sublimation and modified by both wind and water erosion, rather than by wind erosion alone as had been previously thought.

A photo taken Feb. 28 by Mariner-9's robot cameras from an altitude of 2,121 miles above the Martian South Pole "shows a feature that suggests there may be deep deposits of water ice beneath the surface," a spokesman at California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory said. The laboratory operates the Mariner for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"It appears to be an elaborate system of layering which may be caused by the action of liquid carbon dioxide (dry ice) and water ice on volcanic ash," the spokesman said.

A second photo shows a complex of a "series of channels."

A JPL spokesman said the photos "strongly suggest to some scientists that there has been liquid water on Mars at some time or other."

In two weeks, it is due to start a scheduled 65-day dormant period to conserve power while its orbit takes it into the shadow of Mars and out of the energy-providing rays of the sun. It may be possible to switch it on again in June.

UN Rights Body Votes World Study of Bias

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 19 (Reuters).—The 32-nation Human Rights Commission adopted Friday a resolution calling for the appointment of a special official to study racial discrimination against persons of African origin all over the world.

The move was approved unanimously, with nine countries abstaining. These were Britain, Chile, Ecuador, France, the Netherlands, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico and the United States.

House Unit Asks 'Mechanism' For U.S.'s Dealings With EEC

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP).—The United States and the European Economic Community must find "the proper political mechanism for dealing with each other," a study by the House Foreign Affairs Committee said yesterday.

The present arrangement is too unwieldy, and a new mechanism must be devised, which both represents the unique status of the European Community and provides appropriate opportunity for solutions of the specific problems," the report said.

The report contained the findings of a study mission that visited six countries Jan. 5-21. It was headed by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D.N.Y., and Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D. Minn., chairman of the European subcommittee and the subcommittee on international organizations, respectively.

Despite what it called sharp differences between the countries of the Common Market, "the tide of Europeanism is so strong, and manifested in so many ways, that it seems irreversible," the report said.

It summed up its findings in four conclusions:

• "We should recognize that profound political changes are under way in Europe and that America has a vital stake in their outcome."

• "The U.S. should recognize that the sum of our European interests is greater than the transient issues which often trouble those interests."

• "Neither the U.S. nor the Europeans have devoted sufficient attention to finding the proper political mechanism for dealing with each other."

• "Members of the study mission were very impressed by the political development of the European Community and by its important future role in the European community."

Explaining its second finding, the report said that although

Operators of the 530 airports served by the scheduled airlines must take steps at once to prevent unauthorized persons and vehicles from gaining access to areas where planes land, take off or maneuver on the ground, the department said.

In addition, the airport operators must within 90 days submit a full security program to the Federal Aviation Administration for approval.

Prosecution Speedup

Meanwhile, the Justice Department moved to speed up prosecution of persons accused of air-

craft hijackings and bomb and extortion threats.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced that he has ordered all 93 U.S. attorneys to bring persons accused of such offenses to trial within 60 days after the date of the crime or inform the federal government of the reasons for a longer delay.

In telegrams sent to the federal attorneys, Mr. Kleindienst also ordered them to insure that all arrests, convictions and sentences of persons accused of such crimes "are given the widest possible publicity by the news media."

Nationwide U.S. Strike Threat Union Chiefs to Weigh Dock Issue

By Harry Bernstein

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Top officers of every major union in America have been summoned to an emergency "council of war" meeting Wednesday in Washington in a move that one official said would lead to a total shutdown of U.S. ports.

APL-CIO president George Meany scheduled the meeting after President Nixon's Pay Board called for a cut of almost 30 percent in wage increases negotiated by West Coast longshoremen.

One union leader said: "It might well be called a council of war, because we will have to decide labor's next move in the latest confrontation with the Nixon administration, and that move will probably lead to a strike by longshoremen on all coasts."

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, reportedly has agreed to delay any strike action against West Coast ports until the Pay Board rules on contracts negotiated by the AFL-CIO International Longshoremen's Association on the East and Gulf Coasts. The IILA pact will be submitted to the board staff this week, but a final ruling on the contracts probably will not come until next week.

Joint Action Pledge

Last month, Mr. Bridges said that the two longshoremen's unions had a joint agreement that "provides that if the Pay Board cuts back on either the IILA agreement or our agreement, we both join forces and pull out in every port in the United States."

The IILA president, Thomas Gleason, has not publicly confirmed the Bridges report but that understanding between the two unions will be a key issue on the agenda of the union "council of war" Wednesday.

The meeting will consider how far the other unions are willing to go in backing a longshoremen's strike to defy the Pay Board ruling.

The union leaders will also consider whether the five labor members of the Pay Board should resign in protest.

In New York, Mr. Gleason refused to speculate on the possibility of a nationwide strike, but said, "Bridges is not going to Washington for a honeymoon."

The Nixon administration has said that it is prepared to act immediately to get an injunction if longshoremen strike to defy the Pay Board ruling. But if all longshoremen on all coasts refuse to obey the injunction, it was not clear what the administration or Congress would do.

Pay Board sources said that the majority decision to cut the West Coast longshoremen's contract by nearly 30 percent was based on the feeling by most board members that the board would have "lost all of its credibility" if it approved the full contract terms.

One source said that the majority wanted the cut to be "substantial enough to show the country we mean business, but also to leave longshoremen with

Police in France Probe Threat to Russian Airline

PARIS, March 19 (Reuters).—Police were investigating today a threat to blow up planes of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, if ransom of 2 million Swiss francs is not paid.

The threat was contained in a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Paris and signed with the name of an extreme-leftist group. But the usual spokesmen for the group said that the letter could be a hoax.

Police at Orly Airport have said that the letter was signed by an organization identifying itself as the Pierre Overney Maoist Commando Squad, which kidnapped a Renault Motor Co. official earlier this month.

Armed riot police will be on duty when Aeroflot planes arrive at Orly or Le Bourget Airports, police spokesmen said, and baggage and luggage for the planes will be searched, they added.

Rail Threat in Germany

COLOGNE, March 19 (UPI).—Railroad officials have tightened security along rail lines and at stations throughout West Germany after receiving a series of threats that a train would be blown up unless 250,000 marks was paid to an extortionist, police said yesterday.

Police said that the federal railroad headquarters here had received since early February 11 letters and a telephone call apparently from the same person.

Septuplets Fail To Survive in U.S.

SANTA CLARA, Calif., March 19 (AP).—Doctors yesterday lost their battle to save the seven babies born to a young woman who had been taking fertility drugs for almost four years.

The three infant girls who survived the longest died yesterday, two at Stanford University Medical Center in Palo Alto and the other at Kaiser Foundation Medical Center, where the septuplets were born Friday.

The four girls and three boys were born 3 1/2 months premature. A boy and a girl were stillborn. Two boys died about five hours later.

an increase large enough to take some of the steam out of their strike threats."

The decision to reduce the first-year package increase from 20.9 percent to 14.9 percent was based primarily on the "psychological impact" such a cut would have on the longshoremen, other unions and the general public rather than on any precise estimate of statistics involved, another source said.

The longshoremen, backed by the Pacific Maritime Association, argued that the full raises negotiated by the parties after a 134-day strike should be approved because of "fantastic" productivity increases of West Coast ports in recent years.

Labor costs on the West Coast docks have dropped by about 30 percent in the last 10 years.

© Los Angeles Times

Income Gap Between Rich, Poor In U.S. Almost Doubled in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP).—A study prepared for Congress reports that the income gap between America's poorest and richest has nearly doubled in the last 20 years.

And it concludes that the poor "are asked to pay the price necessary to stop inflation for the rest of society."

Released by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the study says there has been substantial growth in real income in the last two decades. But the spread between the poorest and richest categories has widened, it finds.

"The gap between the poorest one-fifth and the richest one-fifth was \$10,565 in 1949," the study said. "In 1969 it was \$19,071."

Last May, a Census Bureau study of median incomes—the mid-point on the range of incomes earned—indicated an apparent loss from 1969 to 1970 in median income in constant dollars (adjusted to account for inflation). The median income was \$9,990 in 1969 and \$9,867 in 1970.

ITT Director Wants Its Board To Study Firm's Recent Moves

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—Actions by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. since publication of a disputed memo linking settlement of an antitrust suit with a financial pledge for the Republican National Convention "look wrong" and will have to be examined closely by the giant conglomerate's board of directors, Felix G. Rohatyn, an ITT director, said yesterday.

"I don't know whether the company has handled it wrong; I know it looks wrong and because of that we're going to have to look into it," Mr. Rohatyn said in an interview.

Mr. Rohatyn, a partner in the investment banking firm of Lazard Frères & Co., helped persuade the Justice Department to allow the merger of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. into ITT in 1971, after the Anti-Trust Division had filed suit to stop the takeover.

"Very Valid Argument"

Mr. Geneen, Mr. Rohatyn said, asked him to meet with Mr. Kleindienst. "It seemed to me that there was a very valid argument to be made," Mr. Rohatyn explained. ITT is not an insignificant national asset. Before making final decisions on drastic surgery, I felt they ought to listen to these things."

"Going to Be Questions"

"In view of everything that's happened," Mr. Rohatyn said, "it seems to me inevitable that there are going to be questions asked as to what happened and how it happened and whether in the future we should be doing things differently."

He made it clear that he does not think there was any impropriety in his meetings with Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, then deputy attorney general, and Richard W. Moore, then chief of the Anti-Trust Division. In fact, he said, he considered his part in the negotiations part of his responsibility as a director and he would do it again.

"In view of all this flak, though," he said, "there certainly is a question to be raised as to whether any involvement with anything that looks political is a reasonable business proposition for a company. By that I would include State Dept. even though it's completely innocent and even though it has nothing to do with anything."

"The second thing that I'm sure is going to be looked into is the philosophical question of the interaction of the Washington offices and the company's image and what this has done," he added.

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Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting
Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 24th 1972 at 14.00 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

- Agenda
1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
 2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1971
 3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
 4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term
 5. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abell 6 1/2%	123	90	89 1/2	90	+1/2
Abell 7 1/2%	45	107	106 1/2	107	+1/2
Abell 8 1/2%	51	113	112 1/2	113	+1/2
Abell 9 1/2%	30	87 1/2	87	87 1/2	-1/2
Abell 10 1/2%	33	109 1/2	109	109 1/2	+1/2
Abell 11 1/2%	24	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	-1/2
Abell 12 1/2%	27	124	123 1/2	124	+1/2
Abell 13 1/2%	12	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	-1/2
Abell 14 1/2%	2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1/2
Abell 15 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 16 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 17 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 18 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 19 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 20 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 21 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 22 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 23 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 24 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 25 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 26 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 27 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 28 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 29 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 30 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 34 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 35 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 36 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 37 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 38 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 39 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 40 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 41 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 42 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 43 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 44 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 45 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 47 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 49 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 64 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 65 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 67 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 68 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 69 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 70 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 71 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 72 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 73 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 74 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 75 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 76 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 77 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 78 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 79 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 80 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 81 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 83 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 85 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 88 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 91 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Abell 95 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 96 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 97 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 98 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 99 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 100 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abell 6 1/2%	123	90	89 1/2	90	+1/2
Abell 7 1/2%	45	107	106 1/2	107	+1/2
Abell 8 1/2%	51	113	112 1/2	113	+1/2
Abell 9 1/2%	30	87 1/2	87	87 1/2	-1/2
Abell 10 1/2%	33	109 1/2	109	109 1/2	+1/2
Abell 11 1/2%	24	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	-1/2
Abell 12 1/2%	27	124	123 1/2	124	+1/2
Abell 13 1/2%	12	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	-1/2
Abell 14 1/2%	2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	-1/2
Abell 15 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 16 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 17 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 18 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 19 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 20 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 21 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 22 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 23 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 24 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 25 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 26 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 27 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
Abell 28 1/2%	2	95	95	95	-1/2
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Participants invited to join together to develop existing metallurgical mining interests with worldwide market. Production at present running at 300 tons per day, but because of increasing demand, it is proposed to double this output.

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\$25,000,000

Motorola International Capital Corporation

8% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures due 1987

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Price 100% %

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Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque de Neufvise, Schlumberger, Mallet		Banque Nationale de Paris
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Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel Bank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft —Frankfurter Bank—
William Blair & Company	Blunt Ellis & Simmons <small>Incorporated</small>	Gunnar Bohn & Co. A/S
Cazenove & Co.	Commerzbank <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>	Capitalm Internationale S.p.A.
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In Move Against Ostpolitik

German Rightist Party Acts To Aid Christian Democrats

By John M. Goshko

BONN, March 19 (UPI)—West Germany's ultra-rightist National Democratic party is withdrawing from the pivotal state elections to be held next month in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

625 in Race As Poles Pick A Parliament

By Dan Morgan

WARSAW, March 19 (UPI)—An estimated 20 million Poles voted for a new parliament which has already been assigned the task of passing legislation to help the economy and consumers, and possibly of enacting constitutional changes.

There are 625 candidates throughout the country, for 460 seats. While the vote is not yet counted, the results are not expected to be dramatic.

Although the Polish United Workers (Communist) party is assured of an absolute majority in the Sejm (lower house), spot checks indicated a large number of voters were exercising their right to scratch off names from ballots.

It was the first major voting since the December, 1970, rioting that toppled Wladyslaw Gomulka from power and replaced him with Edward Gierk.

One Warsaw resident said he had scratched the three top names from a list of nine in his election district because "I didn't know them and the others were all good fellows." Another said he had scratched all the names off the ballot except one.

At Nowy Dwor, a tiny hamlet 30 miles west of Warsaw, people came to a polling place, a local school, on bicycles, motorcycles and horse-drawn carts.

After receiving printed ballots with names of district candidates, a number of the voters used curved-backed knives and they were scratching off names and exercising some choice.

Mr. Gierk made the campaign into a forum for discussion of the country's economic and social problems.

As today's peaceful turnout showed, his 15-month rule has calmed the atmosphere considerably in Poland. However, vast differences remain with the economy.

Thus far, Mr. Gierk has shunned any sweeping reforms of the system, in favor of shifting priorities, making some adjustments, and diverting resources toward housing and social needs.

Colombia Police Say German Cannot Be Martin Bormann

PASTO, Colombia, March 19 (Reuters)—A 72-year-old German man was cheered as he strolled through the South Colombian cattle town, free from suspicion that he is the Nazi war criminal Martin Bormann.

Johann Ehrmann, also known as Hartmann, has decided to stay on in Pasto for two days before following yesterday's police announcement that he was not Hitler's deputy.

They all thought I turn me into Bormann, but I wasn't afraid. Those... are all a bunch of stupid asses and I really showed them, didn't I?" he said. "These... wanted an instant criminal, so they take an old sick man from the jungle and turn him into Bormann."

You know, the Germans are tough. They tried to wipe them out in the Second World War but look at them today, right back on top."

Police said that they would take him back to his jungle plantation, 300 miles to the southeast, near the Ecuadorian border, wherever he wants to go.

Meanwhile, he is an honored guest in a well-furnished room in the police barracks here.

Life took a nasty turn for the jungle hermit, who had not left his remote farm in 30 years, when a news magazine linked him with Bormann, who vanished in 1945 from the ruins of Berlin.

During three days of "protection" by police, he said, they collected enough documents from Ecuador and Colombia to determine that the old man was not Bormann but a Westphalian peasant who landed in Ecuador in 1936 with 30 other German immigrants. He has lived in Colombia for 44 years.

Although police said that they would still make a routine comparison of the man's fingerprints with those of the Nazi leader, they described the German farmer as a "nice old man."

Earlier the hermit told journalists, "I was born in Echel, Kreis Kesselkroben, in 1899 and came to Ecuador with 30 other Germans in 1936."



RECENT PHOTO of millionaire Italian publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, who was found dead last Wednesday near Milan. A preliminary autopsy report seemed to confirm that the leftist died of injuries and loss of blood caused by an explosion.

Feltrinelli Was Killed by Blast, 1st Autopsy Report Indicates

MILAN, March 19 (Reuters)—Italian police today awaited the final results of an autopsy on millionaire leftist publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

Preliminary results released last night showed that the 45-year-old publisher died of death beside an electricity pylon when a dynamite explosion blew off one of his legs.

The findings seemed to contradict leftist claims that Mr. Feltrinelli, a friend of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and dubbed "the playboy guerrilla" by some newspapers, had been killed by rightists who then made it look as if he were the victim of his own sabotage attempt.

The possibility, however, that he was a victim of rightists, who may have knocked him unconscious or drugged him and then left him to die in the blast late Tuesday, has not yet been ruled out.

The preliminary autopsy results also revealed injuries to Mr. Feltrinelli's head, brain and chest. Doctors said that they had not yet been able to decide when these occurred.

The doctors have also not yet completed laboratory tests to detect possible drugs in the body.

As the nation's police forces, secret service and counter-espionage agencies continued their investigation into the case, the press and politicians expressed continuing anxiety about political violence as the election campaign gathered momentum.

In a speech yesterday, Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democratic party secretary, said that Italy was facing a "troubled attempt at destruction, in which extremist groups of differing and contradictory origins are involved."

The May 7 elections, being held a year ahead of time after the collapse of the center-left coalition, came after years of political uncertainty marked by street violence, sabotage attempts and a neo-Fascist upsurge.

Both left and right are anxious to avoid links with sabotage activities at the start of the election.

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Nicolo Carandini, 1st President of Alitalia, Is Dead

ROME, March 19 (UPI)—Nicolo Carandini, 76, first president of the Italian state airline, Alitalia, and a former ambassador to Britain, died today.

Mr. Carandini helped reorganize the Liberal party when it was driven underground during the reign of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini. After the liberation of Rome he was Italy's ambassador to Britain from November, 1944, to 1947.

He then left diplomacy and, in 1948, was appointed the first president of Alitalia, a post he held for 20 years. On retirement, he was named honorary president of the airline.

He was born in Como on Dec. 6, 1895. He studied law and served as an officer in the Alpine Corps during World War I.

Archbishop Josefson UPPSALA, Sweden, March 19 (UPI)—Archbishop Ruben Josefson, 68, the top official of the Church of Sweden, died today at the Academic Hospital here after a long illness. He became archbishop in 1967.

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Black Women Strangled in Connecticut 'Minister' Seized in 5 U.S. Killings

By Martin Arnold

STAMFORD, Conn., March 19 (UPI)—A white clerk in the Darien Post Office—who had ordained himself a minister and who gave street-corner sermons—has been charged with strangling five black women here over a four-year period.

Three of the five women were strangled with their own brassieres and the series of murders, which became known as the "bra" killings, was the cause of some racial tension in this city. Many blacks contended that because the victims were black, the police were not searching for the killer strenuously enough.

The suspect, Benjamin Franklin Miller, 42, was arrested Friday as he was being checked out of the Fairfield Hills Hospital in Norwalk, where he had been committed on Feb. 17 by his psychiatrist.

He is married and the father of a 12-year-old daughter, and lives in a middle-class neighborhood in Norwalk, a neighboring town.

Following his arraignment in Superior Court in Bridgeport, he was held without bail.

The police said that the suspect had been a "guest" minister in various churches here and in Norwalk. Mostly, however, they said, he gave street-corner sermons, they believe, that he met the victims.

The victims, all found in Stamford, near the Merritt Parkway, were the following:

Rose Ellen Padda, also known as Sissie Rush, 28, missing since Aug. 4, 1967 and discovered on April 4, 1968.

Donna Roberts, 22, missing since May 2, 1968 and discovered the following day.

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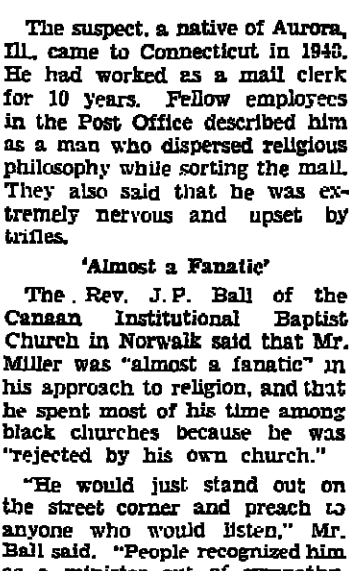
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Defendant Tells Greek Court Of Plan to Attack Sixth Fleet

ATHEENS, March 19 (Reuters)—A defendant in a court-martial here today told a group of Greeks he planned to blow up U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels in protest against American support for the present army-backed Greek regime.

Panayotis Koronaios, 53, said his cousin, American-born lawyer Ioannis Koronaios, had urged him to use a boat filled with dynamite as a homemade torpedo to blow up American vessels moored in Phaleron Bay, off Piraeus.

Panayotis Koronaios is one of 15 Greeks on trial on charges of illegally possessing and using explosives with the aim of toppling the regime.

The group—among them lawyers, doctors and military men—is said to be part of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement (PAK), founded in exile by Andreas Papandreu, a former cabinet minister and son of the late elected premier, the late George Papandreu.

Panayotis Koronaios pleaded not guilty to the charges and said he did not belong to the PAK movement.

He admitted that he and his cousin Ioannis had made plans to blow up Sixth Fleet vessels and said they discussed the possibility of using a dynamite-filled boat directed from a remote-control station.

The accused were completing their final pleas at the end of their third day on trial.

Pleading before the court last night, Ioannis Koronaios, who was born in Baltimore, said he left a bomb near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the center of Athens during the visit to Greece of U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird in October, 1970, as a token protest against

"Our 'no' to nostalgia is not out of tiredness but out of a desire to move forward while respecting the old," he said.

The square, the largest in the heart of Rome, was nearly filled by about 75,000 persons, mostly well-groomed youths. Before Mr. Almirante spoke, one of four youths travelling from Naples to hear him was shot and seriously wounded in a political quarrel with leftist youths.

There was no disorder during the rally.

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CIA Is Said to Report Clash At Brandt-Pompidou Talks

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—An outwardly friendly meeting recently between the French and West German chiefs of state turned into an awkward confrontation, according to "secret intelligence reports" disclosed yesterday by columnist Jack Anderson.

Mr. Anderson said the Central Intelligence Agency reported that French President Georges Pompidou and Bonn Chancellor Willy Brandt took tough positions on substantive issues and no significant agreements were made during their recent Paris meeting.

Mr. Anderson specializes in revealing supposedly private documents. He published the so-called Anderson papers, or confidential memoranda on the role of the United States in December's Indo-Pakistani war.

ITT Scandal He more recently published a memo creating the scandal over political contributions by International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Mr. Anderson quotes a CIA report on the Feb. 10-11 talks as stating:

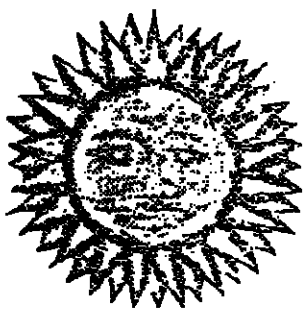
"A heated exchange took place after the Brandt-Pompidou dinner, when (German) Economics and Finance State Secretary Johann Baptist Schoellhorn told Pompidou that France was profiting from and encouraging the

inflation afflicting other European countries.

"Schoellhorn went on to tell Pompidou that the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) was not in accord with the policy and was not about to assist France in its pursuit.

"According to members of Brandt's party, Brandt stood by and visibly enjoyed Pompidou's discomfiture. Schoellhorn supported his accusations with details which Pompidou was unable to refute.

"The Brandt-Pompidou meeting got off to a bad start when Pompidou opened the proceedings by launching a strong attack on FRG Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's economic policy, which Pom



(Continued from Page 9)

soared, and those who had the foresight to get in on the ground floor now bless that foresight as bringing in an infallibly sound return on investment.

There is building everywhere. Small hotels are growing into big hotels. Big hotels are growing bigger. Little boarding-houses are adding bathrooms and modernizing their amenities. Great complexes like the Torralta "Barca de Alvor" center are already al-

most self-contained townlets with their own mini-markets, cafes, restaurants, hairdressers and night clubs.

Admiral Americo Thomas, the president of Portugal, recently opened there the new \$4-million Hotel Dom João II in the middle of the soaring towers of holiday flats and shining white villas.

One of the three Algarve casinos, which have now been authorized by the government, will be at Alvor beside the Torralta complex. The spread of Torral-

ta's management has also encompassed the attractive Meia Praia Hotel a little further round the corner.

At this spot a new enterprise is also under way. The Portuguese Palmares Company has already spent some 13 million escudos (more than \$320,000) on building a par-72, 18-hole golf course which will have its own luxury hotel, club house, apartments, riding stables and other amenities. There is an accent on the luxury hotel in the Algarve. These hotels dominate the sparkling

panorama of blue sea and golden sand. They also amid the trees of flourishing estates complete with golf courses and auxiliary villas.

Outstanding examples are the Hotel Balata in Albufeira, the Hotel do Golf at Penina, the Alvor Praia at Alvor beach near the Torralta complex, the Hotel Algarve at Praia da Rocha dominating an infinity of ocean and golden beach, and the Dona Filipa at Vale de Lobo (Almansil). Among projects already under way is the Holiday Inn hotel near the Vilamoura holiday village

zone. An air-strip is being built near the Penina Golf to serve small planes.

Holiday Villages

Investment in the holiday village type of venture, however, bids fair to become one of the most popular investments in the Algarve. The most advanced of these so far is the Torralta International Holiday Club at Alvor; but two other ambitious schemes are also under way. One of these is Lusotour's master plan for Vilamoura, sited around a splendid beach two and a half kilometers long that lies 9 km. from Albufeira and nudges Quarteira on one side. The plan includes on its 1,600 hectares of land a marina—a port area for pleasure craft, with its own urban holiday center, freshwater lake, two golf courses, 600 hectares of farming and stock-breeding area to support the inhabitants, a casino, swimming pools, a 300-room four-star hotel, a motel, with other hotels, villas and flats, wooded areas which form a rich game preserve and a few one-acre plots for gentlemen farmers, etc. A temporary casino is being built in the area for exploitation during the time necessary to build the permanent government-approved one.

So far the tourism financial society Lusotour has spent nearly \$5 million on infrastructures, including 30 km. of roads, the farming and stock-breeding center which produces 4,000 liters of milk a day for present sale in the surrounding region, an 18-hole par-73 golf course with adjacent club house, a riding center and tennis courts. The electric power supply is already ensured by a sub-station which will also serve the nearby town of Loulé, and the water supply and a sewage pumping station are also in operation. Some 40 bungalows are open; a small hotel, the Vilamoura, is open and plots for villas round the golf course are reported to have sold like hotcakes.

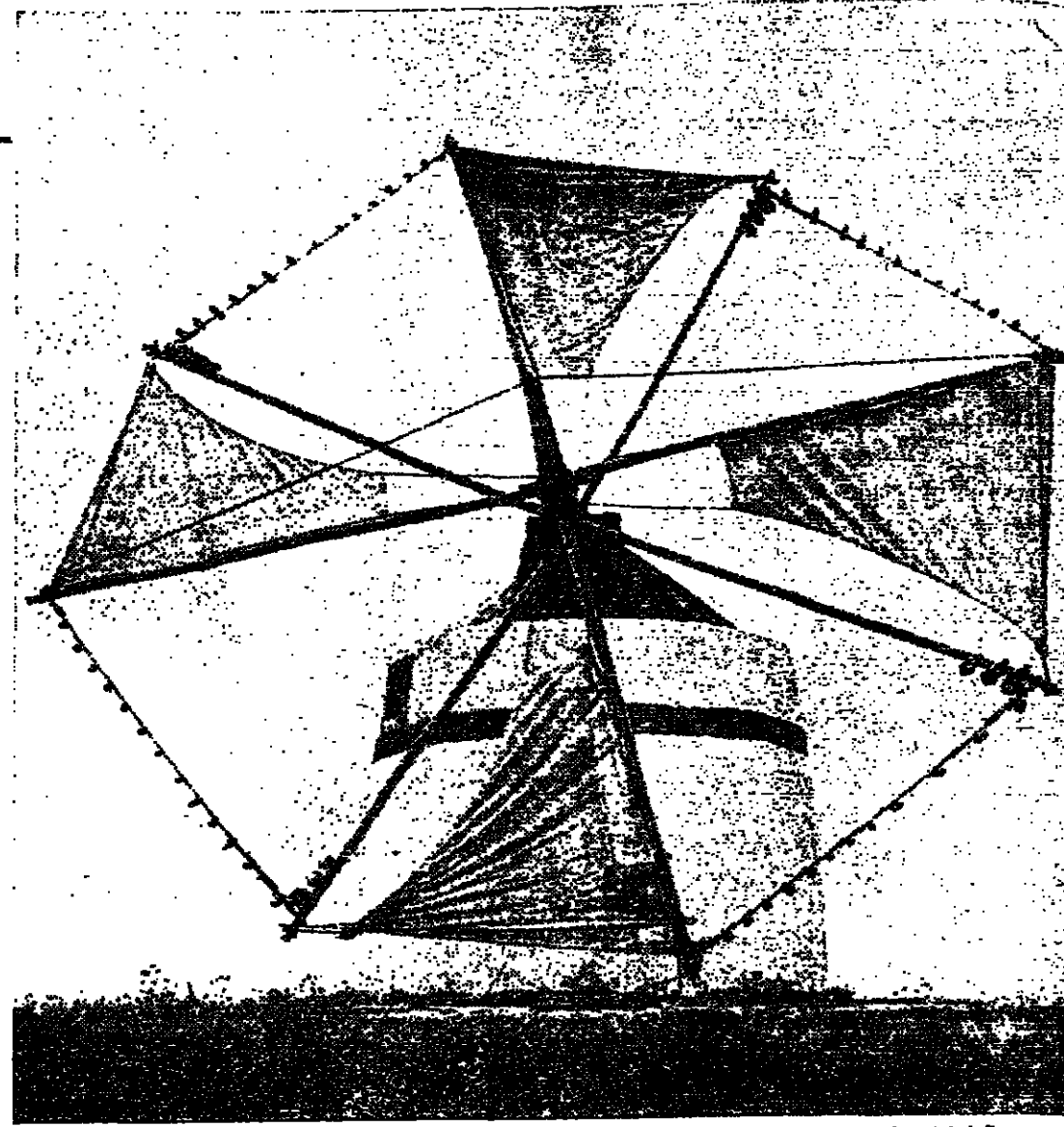
Population Boom

When the entire plan is carried out, a new population of some 50,000 people will be added to the floating or resident population of the Algarve. The capital behind the project is Portuguese.

A rival to the Vilamoura holiday center will be that of Swiss-financed Finalgarve's Praia Grande, beside Armação de Pera. The company is investing some \$150 million in this and other schemes in Portugal.

Finalgarve exploits the fine Hotel Algarve at Praia da Rocha and the Vilalara luxury holiday club just outside Armação de Pera. This is a singularly beautiful conception, a half-moon of elegant apartments enclosing in its crescent a club house with restaurant and bar and a swimming pool, all set within lovely grounds and dominating its own private bathing beach set in a spectacular bay. Among the company's plans is that of exploitation of the Hotel Almansour, which is now being finished. This singularly attractive building is perched high on panoramic cliffs near the charming little resort of Carvoeiro in the neighborhood.

Praia Grande beach and the surrounding countryside will be completely transformed by Finalgarve's plans for the holiday village. This will include two luxury hotels, apartment hotels, a health club, sports center, riding facilities. A complete village in the center of the complex will have its own convention center, shops, marketplace, bullring, church, cafes, restaurants and night clubs. There will be an 18-hole championship golf course and some 20 swimming pools. Two kilometers of sandy beach will be accompanied by a prome-



By last official count there were at least 2,500 windmills in Portugal—more than in Holland or any country in the world.

nade leading to the dunes. A farm, to which Israeli experts will be invited to teach local farmers new techniques, will provide fresh fruits and vegetables for the community.

Whereas Lusotour sells outright to purchasers, investors become partners in the Praia Grande hotels project. Such investors are entitled to ownership of their selected suite, partnership in the profits of the entire hotel, use of the premises free for one month out of season and free use of the various sports and other clubs in the scheme. Ownership of an apartment in one of the apartment hotels entitles one to sublet through the scheme's management, who will see to all details of renting and maintenance. An anticipated 10 percent in-

crease yearly in the value of property is an added attraction to investors, while certain tax benefits granted by the Portuguese government in order to promote touristic schemes and the right to take one's money out of the country at any time without paying any charges or taxes, are also benefits.

Pousadas

Although the tourist authorities seem to be particularly interested in the middle-and-upwards income bracket tourists, nevertheless the Algarve caters most comfortably for more modest visitors. A charming little resort like Praia Dona Ana near Lagos has not only a 4-star hotel (the Golfinho) but comfortable boarding-

houses as well where the charge is a little over \$10 a day in all. Praia da Rocha has such delightful little "Solars" as the Pinguim, perched on cliffs over the beach. Once a private house, this officially preserved typical Algarve building offers rooms with private bathrooms, excellent cooking and an amusing well-thronged bar below the restaurant for about \$14 a day with food (wine included).

There are two government inns (pousadas) in the Algarve, geared to serve the traveler. A stay in a pousada is limited to three or four days; regional-type hospitality and food are offered at a reasonable price. The Pousada of São Brás de Alportel sits on a hill up which the almond tree strew their blossoms in the late winter. The Pousada do Infante at Sagres, where Henry the Navigator planned the great voyages of discovery of the Portuguese explorers, is on a windswept promontory facing the sea.

Like other touristic regions of Portugal, the Algarve suffers from a labor problem. There is not enough local labor or enough efficient building contractors to carry out the ambitious schemes that are being put into operation. This means expensive importation of labor from other parts of the country. A hotel school at Faro helps train local hands for the various branches of hotel activity, and this is supplemented by itinerant courses.

At present the Algarve captures only about 12 percent of Portugal's yearly tourist total, but promoters aim to rival Lisbon's 34 percent in the near future.



Faro's Santo Antonio Church.

Lisbon

(Continued from Page 9)

tached to a school where the fine arts and crafts of Portugal are preserved, and an endearing Folk Museum (Museu de Arte Popular) shows the costumes and furnishings of the various country districts and their individual implements of trade.

Luxury Hotels

Needless to say, discerning tourists flock to see these riches and to buy the attractive regional products displayed in special shops and markets in the city. But there are not enough hotels to contain them all.

Although there are some 43 hotels and inns listed in the latest official directory which are given one to five-star ratings, there are only two 5-star hotels, the Ritz and the Avenida Palace, with a total of 386 rooms between them, representing some 762 beds. U.S. travelers particularly demand this category of luxury, and they are the biggest spenders. Some 43.36 percent of all Portugal's tourist earnings are brought into the country by Americans.

The city can at present provide some 9,773 beds for tourists in establishments of the 3-star to luxury hotel category. There are, of course, many boarding houses

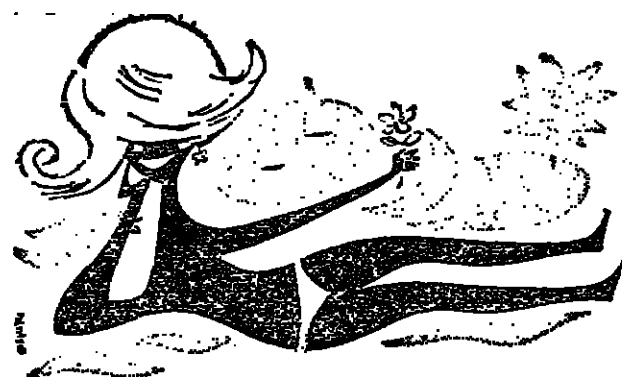
of a lower category, which are less sought after by the foreigner, at any rate the good spender.

City plans for tourism, under the aegis of the Secretaria do Estado da Informação e Comunicação, include the building of more hotels. Foreign enterprise as well as Portuguese is staking large sums of money in such hotels. Among these are the new Lisbon Holiday Inn, whose initial building will be started this year, and the new Lisbon-Lendi Hotel which will have 50 rooms all equipped with bath, room, radio and television, and "captain" bar service, by which you press a button instead of calling for room service.

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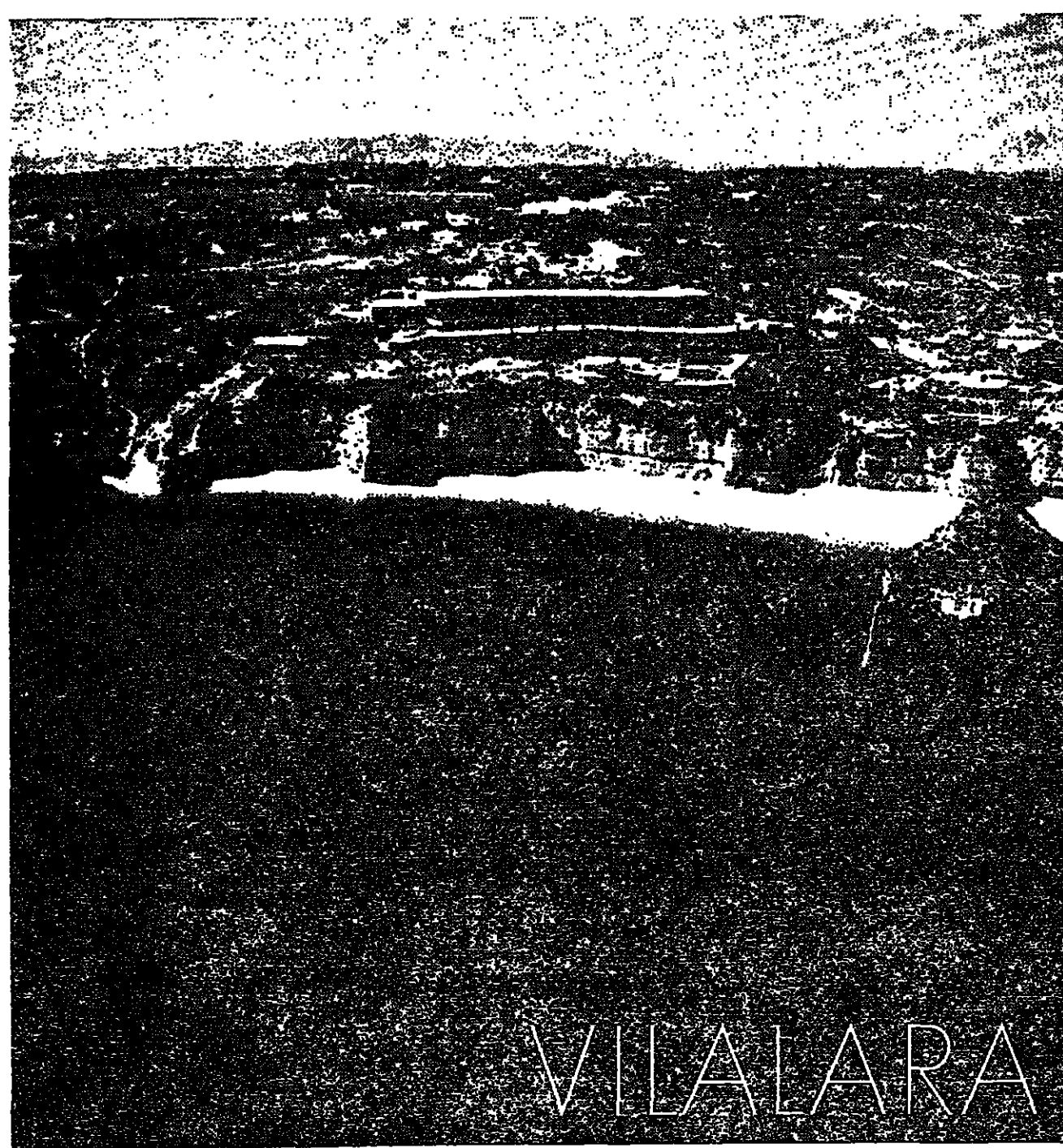
- Golf Tournaments, Football Matches, Portuguese Handicraft Show in JANUARY
- Estoril International Carnival, Golf Tournaments, Football Matches in FEBRUARY
- Auto Rallies, Golf, Horse-Racing, Tennis Tournaments, Football Matches in MARCH
- APRIL IN PORTUGAL Festivities, Golf, Horse-Racing, Sailing, Tennis, Football in APRIL
- Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Football, Waterskiing, Auto Rallies, Bullfights, Motor-boating in MAY
- Sailing, Tennis, Bullfights, Bridge, International Canine Exposition, Spring Salon of Plastic Arts, Inauguration of Motor Racing Track in JUNE
- Tennis, Sailing, Horse-Racing, International Ballet Course, Bullfights, Tourism Aviation, Handicraft Fair, The Sea Festival in JULY



- Tennis, Sailing, Car Rallies, Horse-Racing, Bullfights, Handicraft Fair, Modern Art Salon, International Music Courses in AUGUST
- Sailing, Car Rallies, Motorboating, Bullfights, Handicraft Fair, Modern Art Salon, International Music Courses in SEPTEMBER
- Golf, Sailing, Car Rallies, Karting, Bridge, Photography Exposition in OCTOBER
- Golf, Photography Exposition, Autumn Salon of Modern Arts, Chess Tournament, International Fencing Tournament in NOVEMBER
- Golf, Autumn Salon of Modern Arts, Handicraft Show in DECEMBER

...in addition to everlasting pleasant weather and a large choice of accessible Hotels

FOR ALL INFORMATION, CONTACT: JUNTA DE TURISMO DA COSTA DO SOL, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.



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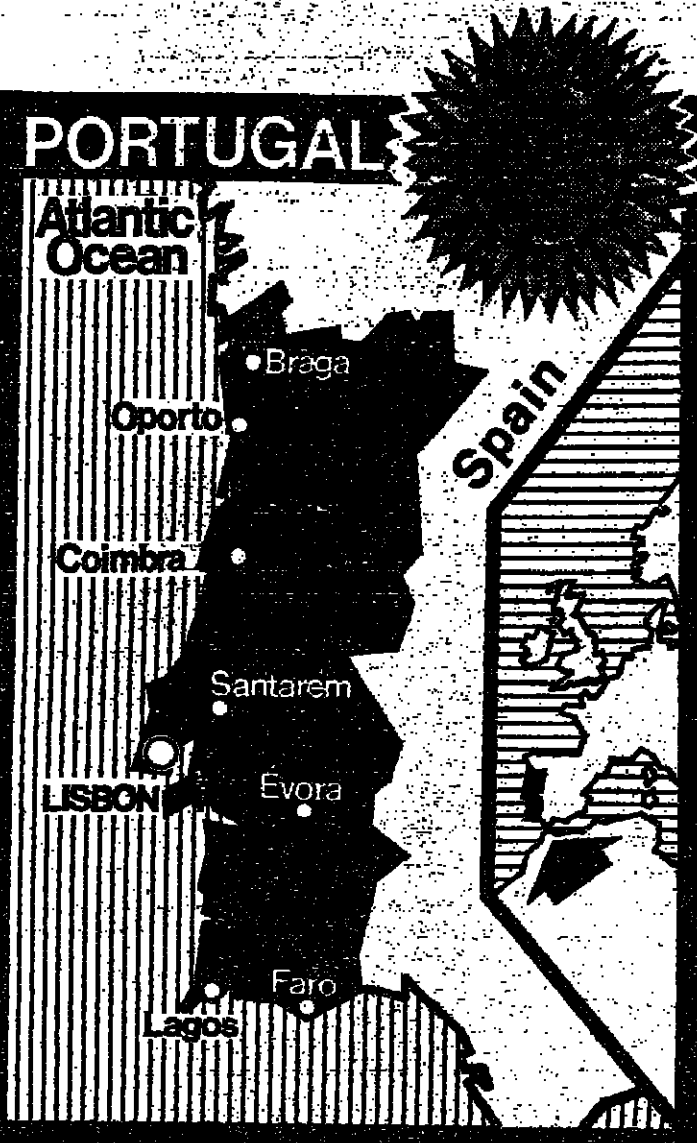
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Algarve

The province has proved to be a Shangri-la for visitors who seek peace and quiet... and a place in the sun...

By José Schercliff

FARO (IPT).—Portugal's southernmost province, the Algarve, is as exotic as the rest of the country as the Mountains of Morne are from the shores of Tahiti. The Moors, whose occupation of the land for five centuries has left such profound traces, called it El Gharb, the land to the west. Their influence can be seen in towns like Olhao, where the dazzling white flat-roofed houses turn their backs to the narrow streets, in the acres of fig and almond trees they planted, in the stocky, dark inhabitants.

are planned. There are community clubs which constitute entities in themselves, hotels with their own golf courses, and a plethora of inns, boarding-houses, restaurants, nightclubs, sports centers and new camping grounds are being opened up.

Planning

Portugal, and particularly the Algarve, is rapidly catching up with the world boom in tourism, and development is going ahead at almost breath-taking pace. Yet on the whole little of the natural beauty of the countryside has been spoiled. Careful planning and strict government control is preserving the essential character of the landscape wherever possible.

If eleven-story towers rise on some quiet beach like Alvor, where the Torralta International Holiday Club has development well under way, the cottages and villas around them are in the simple Algarve style. Palatial concrete and chromium hotels are all comfort and unostentatious luxury within.

Naturally the price of land has risen (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

Madeira

Scenery, Climate: An Ideal Island For a Holiday

FUNCHAL (IPT).—The island of Madeira, one hour's flight from Lisbon, is praised in poetry and prose as the island of flowers, exotic fruits, spectacular mountains, honey cakes and heady, rich Madeira wine.

It is the ideal holiday land, with beautiful scenery, sea and sun, and gracious living. Its capital, Funchal, lies some 635 miles from Lisbon, with an impressive airport hewn out of sheer rock—11 miles from the heart of the city. Another airport, which is in the process of being enlarged, lies on Porto Santo Island. It is necessary to commute by boat from Porto Santo to the main island.

Madeira packs in its 35-by-13-and-one-half-mile surface rugged forest-covered mountains, romantic fishing villages, historic landmarks, museums of fascinating religious art, and some of the most spectacular views in Portuguese territory. Its embroideries are world famous, and the better part of the women of the island are employed in supplying the world.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Lisbon

A beautiful city, rich in historic monuments, gardens and squares... arts and entertainment...

LISBON (IPT).—Portugal's capital city of Lisbon at present receives more than one third of the country's tourists. The surrounding area, which is rapidly developing as a residential and tourist zone, gets more than 22 percent of them.

The choice is a natural one, for Lisbon is in itself a beautiful city, rich in historic monuments, beautiful gardens and squares, and well on the map so far as the arts and entertainment are concerned. Movement within the city is easy on buses, old-fashioned streetcars, a small underground railway and some of Europe's cheapest taxis. The city is within minutes of fine beaches and lovely countryside.

The Costa do Sol, stretching from Lisbon to Cabo da Roca, the most westerly point of Europe, is blessed with a sunny climate, good touristic infrastructure and one of Portugal's only two all-the-year-round gambling casinos at present in existence. The other is in Funchal on Madeira Island, but three new ones are planned for the near future in the southern Algarve province.

It was from "Lisbon of the seven hills" (although actually there are more than seven) that the famous explorers set off to open up the world for civilization—Vasco da Gama who discovered the route to the Indies, Diogo Cao who discovered Angola, Pedro Alvares Cabral who sailed to Brazil, Afonso de Albuquerque, Rafael Perestrelo and others.

The city lies at a crossroads of air and sea travel. Its present Portela airport, conditioned to receive the new Jumbo Jet aircraft, good touristic infrastructure and one of Portugal's only two all-the-year-round gambling casinos at present in existence. The other is in Funchal on Madeira Island, but three new ones are planned for the near future in the southern Algarve province.

had spared. Thus there are not many really ancient buildings left in the city. The Convento de Carmo's Gothic skeleton is an exception, and the 18th century network of narrow streets and alleys that were spared in the steep old Alfama area are also monuments of the past.

New Lisbon was basically traced out by the Marquês de Pombal, whose statue looms above the city at the top of its fine main avenue. He looked ahead and traced out a city of straight thoroughfares running from the top of the Avenida da Liberdade parallel to each other down to the waterfront. The shopping area lies in these long streets, known as the Baixa or lower part of the city, and up the Rua do Carmo and the Chiado that climb one of the central hills. Beyond this lie what are now con-

sidered the old quarters of the city, the Bairro Alto with its typical restaurants and Pado points, where the mournful songs of Lisbon are sung, the Estrela whose fine mansions house many of the most important embassies, the eastern area topped by the castle of São Jorge and tumbling down to the busy trading life of the quays where the traders dock their ships with merchandise from all over the world.

Among Lisbon's historic landmarks are the Torre de Belém, a 16th century Manueline fortress on the banks of the Tagus and the nearby Jeronimus Abbey with the church of Santa Maria de Belem (the local form of Bethlehem). The 13th century cathedral survived the earthquake, and a unique jewel of architecture is the Casa dos Bicos, built of diamond-shaped

rocks, where the museum of Portugal's former province of Goa in India is to be installed.

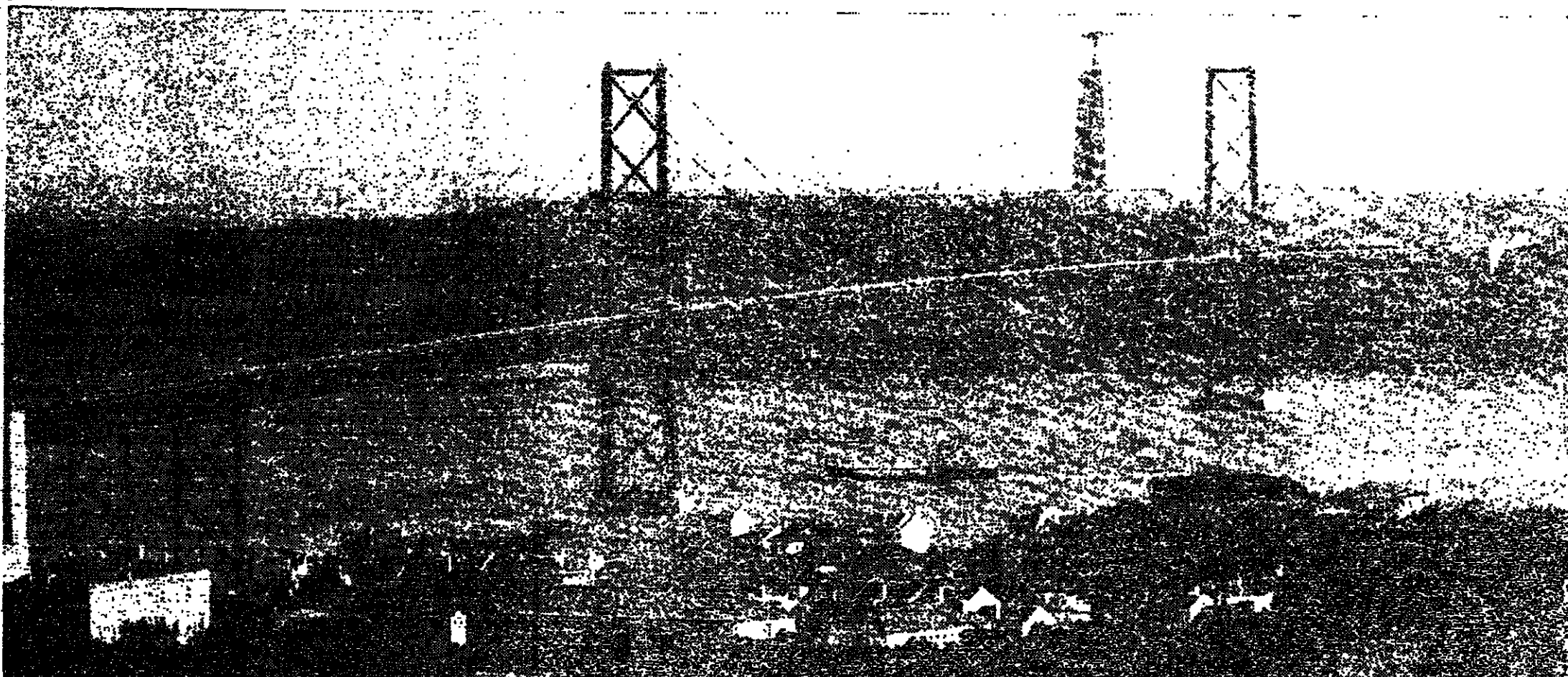
The city is rich in museums. The Museum of National Art contains a famous triptych by the Portuguese primitive Nuno Gonçalves featuring Prince Henry the Navigator and other notables of the day. The Coach Museum contains a famous triptych by the interesting collections of ancient horse-drawn vehicles. The new Gulbenkian Foundation displays one of modern history's most fascinating one-man collections, that of the late oil magnate Calouste Gulbenkian. The Museum of Decorative Arts in an old mansion is at

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

Special Report

TOURISM IN PORTUGAL



The Salazar Bridge across the 565-mile-long Tagus River at Lisbon. It is the longest (3,323-foot main span) suspension bridge outside the United States.

Estoril

A swinging resort with a wide range of hotel accommodations and a wide range of activities...

CASCAIS (IPT).—For those who wish to take their holidays outside even the modest rush of Lisbon city life, there is a whole chain of resorts within easy reach of Lisbon airport, seaport or railway stations. They are linked to the capital by fine motor roads and by an efficient electric railway. A total of 1,300,000 tourists visited the region in 1971, and 2,000,000 are expected this year.

The resorts nearer the city have become dormitory adjuncts to Lisbon, and it is not until one reaches Santo Amaro de Oeiras that the first contribution to tourist accommodation is found in the well-equipped Hotel Continental, complete with restaurant, shop, swimming pool and children's museums. Next comes the safe and open beach of Carcavelos, where the Hotel Praia Mar and other accommodation can house some 410 guests.

The majority of visitors to this area, however, are centered in Estoril and the nearby fishing town of Cascais, which has opened up as a really swinging holiday resort.

The fine new casino with its gambling rooms, galleries and cinema, its restaurant and night club is situated in the beach-side park of Estoril. This exotic seaside garden is equipped with a smart shopping arcade and is neighbor to two super-markets, cafes, restaurants, tennis courts and a congress hall. The golf course is within easy distance.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Diversion
A few miles up the coast road from Cascais is spectacular Guincho, a spacious beach backed by hills. Here the government has converted an old fortress into a luxury hotel, and Maraxo, once a modest seafood restaurant, has expanded into a finely equipped luxury restaurant with snack bar, room, a seawater swimming pool and adjoining hotel accommodation.

This area provides every kind of amusement. There are 120 restaurants, several cinemas, a theater in Cascais, sailing, riding, fishing, golf, tennis courts, pigeon shooting, swimming pools as well as beach bathing, night clubs and Pado joints where the mournful national songs are sung.

In June this year an autodrome will be inaugurated outside Estoril, and a international Pinos and Stars sailing championships are on the program. The airfield nearby can be used by small charter planes and by sportsmen alike.

Sintra, in the hills 19 miles (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Portugal Taking Its Place As a Great Tourist Center

LISBON (IPT).—Before World War II, Portugal had a quiet, traditional tourist industry that cut no figure in the world scene. Its clientele was largely composed of the English, who flocked to the sunny Estoril coast to escape the rigors of winter at home, or to the Madeira Islands, which almost became an English colony.

Even after the war, Portugal was slow to take advantage of the growing tendency of the world's population to travel. It was not until the 1960s that real impetus was given to the tourist industry, which has now become an invisible-income winner second only to that provided by the remittances sent from Portuguese immigrant workers abroad.

Portugal is rapidly catching up as a world tourist center and its rapid increase has not been made without a tremendous effort.

In 1969 the existing Secretaria Nacional de Informação e Turismo (SNI), which had its own tourist department and its Fundo de Turismo for promotional expenditure, was completely remodelled. It was given the status of Secretaria de Estado da Informação e Turismo (State Secretariat for Information and Tourism) under its operating head, Dr. Cesar Moreira Baptista. The tourism department became a Commissariat with engineer Alvaro Roquette, its head, as commissar. The Commissariat's mission is to increase the drive to carve out as generous a share as possible of the European tourist industry for Portugal. Its program is varied and full, and its responsibilities increase yearly.

First of all, the Secretariat of State's tourism department is responsible for the development of the hotel and restaurant industries. No hotel can be built, project launched, restaurant

opened without the department's official approval. Heavy penalties await those who infringe this regulation. The department supervises such enterprises, inspects them regularly, classifies them according to category, fixes the agreed prices for accommodation and food, and generally keeps a tight control over them. Sewage disposal is a primary installation.

With this stringent control, however, no privileges. By law, hotels and similar establishments which have been officially declared of tourist utility are exempt from land and industrial tax and from all levy and tax for their administrative staff for ten years. For the subsequent 15 years they benefit from a 50 percent reduction on the same levies and taxes. Purchases of furnishings for such establishments are exempt from transfer duties and from estate and gift taxes.

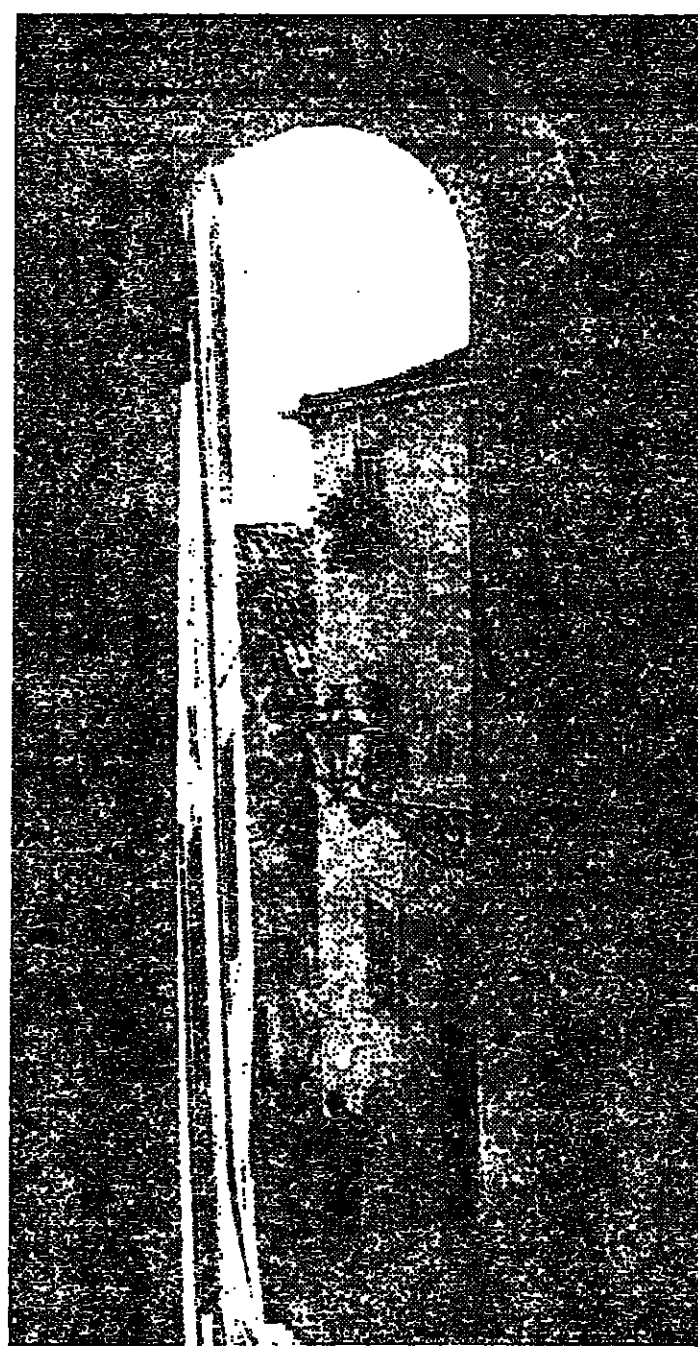
For instance, the purchasers of suites or apartments in the Algarve's planned holiday village at Praia Grande in the Algarve, who are regarded as partners, are exempt from all transfer taxes on the initial purchase. They benefit by complete tax exemption on all income realized from their investment for the first ten years, and a 50 percent reduction for the next 15 years. They are also able to take their money out of Portugal at any time free of all taxes and charges.

Tourism Fund
At the same time the Tourism Fund made loans at a low rate of interest to promote the building of tourist hotels, holiday villages and other interesting centers to many of the developers who got in on the ground floor. Now the scheme to encourage foreign investors is to match their investment.

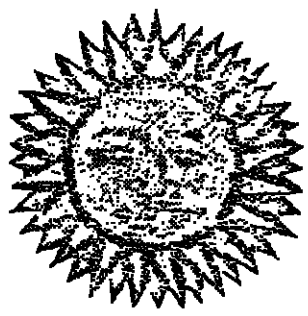
Small sidelines of government encouragement to developing tourism are the awarding of prizes each year for the best regional dish produced by some restaurant, the subsidizing of folk dance groups and backing of fairs and markets where regional craftsmanship is displayed.

The tourism authorities have instituted a compulsory "tourist menu" in restaurants, which enables travellers to eat simply and at a reasonable price. They have also considerably developed the government-run inns called "Pousadas", increasing their number, and introducing some of a high luxury category.

These luxury pousadas are situated at strategic points and in ancient monasteries, fortresses, or other historic buildings. Such a one is the Pousada dos Lóios in the ancient city of Evora, a converted convent. The Pousada da Rainha Santa Isabel in the Alentejo province walled city of (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)



Old Lisbon street scene



(Continued from Page 9)
Estremoz is a magnificently appointed 23-room guest house to which the ancient city fortress has been adapted.

Among the annual touristic events organized by the Commissariat are an April fair in Lisbon, tourists' day when everyone entering the country is feted with gifts and flowers, an April market in the surroundings of Lisbon and an artisans' fair of regional products in the nearby fishing port of Cascais. A wine festival is usually promoted at the season of the grape-harvest. Sports events, cultural pro-

grams, international congresses all come under the aegis of Portugal's tourist authorities. They publish beautifully illustrated reviews on places and activities of interest.

When the commissariat took over it was already in a favored position, for Portugal's natural assets provide a wealth of attractions for the visitor. Its climate is generous. The average temperature on the northwest coast is around 59 F. with a rugged winter that allows skiing in the Estrela mountains (Serra da Estrela). In the Lisbon area it is around 60 F. and 66 on the south

coast. In sunshine hours the southern Algarve coast tops southern California, with a good 3,300 hours a year.

Portugal's 832 kilometers of Atlantic coastline is strung with beaches. In some places like Caparica across the mouth of the River Tagus from Lisbon, or Praia da Rocha in the Algarve, swaths of golden sand stretch as far as the eye can see. There are a myriad of small sandy bays and intimate coves, stretches of magnificently rocky coastline that is as yet unspoiled, excellent sailing waters for yachtsmen, clear seas for skin divers, rivers full of fish.

There are mountains in the north, beaches down south where you can bathe the better part of the year. The country has a chain of spas that have as yet been but modestly exploited. There is mile upon mile of unspoiled countryside of great beauty with excellent roads to bear the traveller to and through it.

Inland there are some of Europe's most gracious historic villages and towns; Romanic Evora with its Temple of Diana, walled Elvas, medieval Tomar, the city of the Knights Templars, romantic Coimbra, with one of Eu-

rope's most ancient universities.

A basic chain of hotels and government *pousadas* already existed. Luxury hotels were not numerous, however, and the *pousadas* were for the most part modest and rustic in style. Lisbon, the capital, had already proved its worth as an international shipping port and a crossroads of international aviation. What was necessary was a wider provision for and exploitation of tourism infrastructures, extension of the available facilities, and the addition of such new ones as the up-to-date traveller demanded. In short, an imaginative con-

ception of the future of tourism in Portugal.

The necessary capital has so far been forthcoming not only from national sources but also from government-encouraged foreign investments. British, American, French, Belgian, German investors have come forward, with experienced Swiss hotel groups and Dutch developers.

One problem which arose was that of properly trained staff to deal with the promised large-scale influx of tourists. The target of over 4,000,000 has been set for the 1972-73 epoch. For years Portugal has been suffering from the drain of manpower owing to the African wars and the emigration of workers to the higher-wage-paying countries. Little by little, however, the problem is being solved by the opening of specialized schools for the training of all categories of hotel staff, and by itinerant supplementary courses. Good wages, social security benefits and other attractions are also available, so that the hotel and restaurant worker has a prosperous living level.

It has been proved by ex-

perience that Portugal offers admirable facilities for tourists of the middle-income bracket up to luxury travellers, and much of the country's touristic endeavor is being geared to this clientele.

Attention is being paid to catering for specialized tourists, such as the golfer. Golf hotels with their own courses cater for this sport, and the southern Algarve is making a specialty of catering for all categories of golfer, with ample provision for international championships being played here.

Special ports cater for yachtsmen, and international sailing championships of all kinds take place here, especially in Cascais, a singularly good harbor, half-an-hour's car drive up the coast from Lisbon.

Round the capital city there are pleasant beaches, the hill station of Sintra, Quinta with its ancient palace that has a restaurant in the impressive old kitchen, Mafra with its fabulous monastery-palace, Obidos with a fortress-pousada, and there are scores of attractive villages, market towns and historic monuments within reach.

The Portuguese authorities are also making plans to ensure that Lisbon and its nearby sunny coast resort of Estoril have their share of international congresses.

Several of the more modern hotels, including the Ritz in Lisbon and the Estoril Sol at Cascais along the coast, offer extensive convention and conference facilities.

This year nearly fifty international organizations have marked Portugal for their meetings. So popular is Portugal becoming for these gatherings—which the delegates often use as an occasion for business-cum-holiday trips—that it is planned in the near future to build a permanent congress hall in Lisbon.

Cultural, artistic, industrial exhibitions are a feature of the Lisbon tourist season, with the festivals of the "Popular Saints" in June to fill the city with gaiety.

Both the government tourist authorities and the municipalities of the towns and cities of the country collaborate in making the welcome to tourists as warm as possible and their stay full of real Portuguese interest.

more than the sun

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Special Events

LISBON (H.T.)—There was never such a land for fairs and festivals as Portugal. There are more than 300 of them every year, some of them combining sharp farming business with gay rustic enjoyment, others religious in origin, all of them colorful and crowded and gay.

St. George slays the dragon each year in the little border town of Monção in the north. Pilgrims pour wine over the image of São Palo at Torreira near Aveiro during a September festival. Girls bear great crowns of golden loves wreathed in flowers during the Tomar Tabuleiros fair, and serenades from flower-decked boats on the River Lima greet the procession of Our Lady of Agony in Viana do Castelo.

The romarias of the northern Minho province begin with an orderly religious procession and end in fireworks, brass bands and merrymaking. In Lisbon the "popular saints"—Saint Anthony, Saint Peter and Saint John—are feted in June with dancing in the streets, fancy dress marches and the quaffing of wine in the old Mouraria quarter of the city.

where sardines are roasted in the open air over charcoal and the streets are gay with bunting and flower-decked bandstands.

Tourist Day

The tourist authorities do their best to make visitors feel at home among Portugal's regional and folkloric riches, and each year there is a special program to divert them. This year official "Tourists' Day" falls on April 20th. On this day each tourist in the country is greeted with flowers and gifts, and girls in country costumes roam the city streets to welcome visitors.

From April 2 to June 1 there is the Spring Market at Belém, a near suburb of Lisbon whence Vasco da Gama sailed to discover the route to the Indies. Here regional craftsmen sell their wares, furniture and pottery, earthenware statues, baskets and bright shawls. The International Agricultural Fair takes place at Santarém from June 4 to 18, and the Lisbon International Trade Fair from June 9 to 22. The São Martinho horse fair at Golegã in November is

another lively country trading event. Madeira's Puncchal Bay fireworks display on New Year's Eve is a world-famous event.

Aided by Lisbon's position at a crossroads of world air traffic, the Portuguese authorities have done all in their power to promote international congresses here. Several of the larger hotels such as Lisbon's Ritz and the Estoril Sol in Cascais have fully equipped congress facilities, and the old Estoril casino has been converted into an assembly room.

The 1972 program lists more than 50 international congresses and meetings. These include an international film festival, the international meetings of several oil companies, the meeting of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, American university gatherings, the International Bar Association and the election of Miss Europe 1972. Many of the congress delegates take their annual vacation combined with their business discussions.

Sports events, car rallies, concerts, ballet and opera are all catered for in Portugal's official 1972 entertainments program.

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(Continued from Page 9)

from Lisbon, is a world out of this world, a hilly little town full of gracious mansions set in steep exotic gardens, hotels whose windows dominate miles of rolling countryside. Estoril, its luxury hotel in an ancient palace, has only 18 rooms, but offers the most elegant luxury and service imaginable. The kitchens of the royal palace of Queluz between Sintra and Lisbon are used as a graciously appointed restaurant whose prices are government controlled.

A Newcomer

The south bank of the river Tagus is now entering the competitive tourist field in a big way, however, and making a bid to share an ever-increasing portion of the north bank's tourist traffic.

Already the attractive little fishing port of Setúbal is equipped with the 4-star Hotel do Mar and the Espadarte, while the larger port of Setúbal boasts the 5-star Inn of São Filipe in the ancient castle.

Now, the Torralta, who are building the monster complex of hotels, apartments and other amenities at Alvor in the southern Algarve, are well on the way with a similar complex at Troia, 40 miles south of Lisbon opposite Setúbal.

Troia is a spit of silver sands separated from the mainland, where once was set the Roman city of Cebrin, which was flattened by an earthquake in the year 412. Roman remains lie in the sands for anyone to chance upon.

Torralta already has in operation two restaurants, and about 80 holiday apartments of varying sizes will be ready in the summer. A hotel containing 20 suites with private swimming pools and a pleasure craft harbor and a number of public swimming pools are already under construction and the whole 150-room 5-star hotel will be ready in late 1973. When the whole complex is completed it will offer some 15,000 beds, commercial centers, sports facilities and a marina. A self-service restaurant for 2,000 people will be opened this summer. The making of an 18-hole golf course is under consideration.

Access to Troia is by hovercraft

—the first ever to be used in Portugal. One of its advantages will be utter quiet, for cars will be prohibited within the precincts of the complex, and silent little electric cars will take people from the main outer parking space to the center of the holiday village.

Madeira

(Continued from Page 9)

plying the world market. Madeira wine is only equalled by Portugal's other famous port wine. Golf, tennis, sailing, swimming, skin-diving, fishing are among the sports available. There is a casino with gaming tables in Funchal, a theater, cinemas,

The Flora

A botanist's paradise, Madeira offers orchids, peacock flowers, nine-foot-high dahlias, wild arum lilies, jacaranda, coral-trees, magnolias, hibiscus of every hue, oleanders, passionflowers, bigonias, ipomoea or convolvulus, and rampant bougainvilleas of every shade. Its fruits include the custard apple, avocado pear, surinam cherry, bananas and a small sweet variety of banana. Its gardens are a riot of color and its roadsides too are exotic gardens.

Naturally Madeira is well supplied with tourist accommodations, but the world increase in the industry is promoting unusual expansion.

Reid's Hotel has been famous throughout the world for years for its elegant hospitality in

which the most modern conveniences are combined with an Old World atmosphere of service. The Savoy, newer, lushly appointed, strikes a different 5-star note. Four and three-star hotels abound. The latest luxury hotel to open is, however, the new Hilton, and in November this year the Sheraton is scheduled to inaugurate its 300-room oceanfront hotel. This fascinating complex will have not only the most up-to-date air-conditioned rooms, but three swimming pools, one of them at ocean level and accessible by lift. The promoters are striving to produce a really Portuguese atmosphere in this luxury hotel. The menu of the grill-room, for instance, will feature wine included, and guests will be able to go to barrels jug in hand to draw as much as they like. There will be an English-type "pub" with a separate entrance as well.

Developments

Perhaps the most interesting developments in Madeira, however, and ones which had never been envisaged before, are two holiday village developments,

rounding industrial complex is to be built at Sines.

In view of these multiple activities, the government has decided to move Lisbon's airport from Portela outside the capital to an already designated site in the Setúbal area.

that of the Reis Magos at Caniço and of Matur.

The Reis Magos complex aims to develop some 400,000 square meters of land which was part of an old fishing village high on the cliffs commanding a spectacular view. It plans to house some 3,500 people in five hotels and surrounding holiday villas and flats. The complex will have its own shopping center, sports facilities, culture section, swimming facilities and nightclubs, etc. Building is already under way, and the new village is shaping.

The Matur holiday village is on a more ambitious scale. This too is under way, and already the International Bridge Club is the scene of world championships; flats and bungalows are already inhabited and the planned 300-room hotel is rising in their midst. Altogether about 1,000 people can now be accommodated in the houses and flats. An Olympic swimming pool and restaurant are also ready, while the shopping center, which will include snack bars, restaurants, drugstores, antique shops and grocers' establishments with a cinema, is under way.

It is planned next year to build a nautical club with a floating swimming pool on the sea below and the hotel will be provided with a heliport on its roof. There will be an undersea restaurant beneath the Olympic swimming pool.

Other plans for the Matur project include a mini-golf course, a 9-hole, 3-kilometer golf course and other sports facilities. The capital behind the enterprise is entirely Portuguese, and amounts to a total of 370 million escudos, encompassing the entire village and hotel. It is understood that President Américo Thomas has already agreed in principle to inaugurate the hotel in August this year.

Some Statistics

LISBON (HT)—In 1970 there were some 17,000 beds available for tourists in Portugal. The authorities deem necessary now some 30,000. More than 43 percent of all the money from tourism is brought in by American tourists.

Of the incoming tourists Lisbon gets some 34 percent, the Lisbon area (including Estoril and the Costa do Sol) 22 percent, the Algarve 12 percent and Madeira 4.6 percent.

Under the Third Development Plan (1968-1973) the Portuguese government allocated some 11,650,000,000 esc. to the development of tourism in the Portuguese mainland, the adjacent islands and the overseas territories. The plan predicted an income of some 14,900,000,000 escudos from tourism this year and 17,800,000,000 escudos in 1973.

Latest statistics provided by the tourist authorities here give the total figure of tourist entries into Portugal during 1971 as 3,867,025. More than 2 million of these were from Spain. There were nearly half a million British and 366,139 Americans.

Estoril

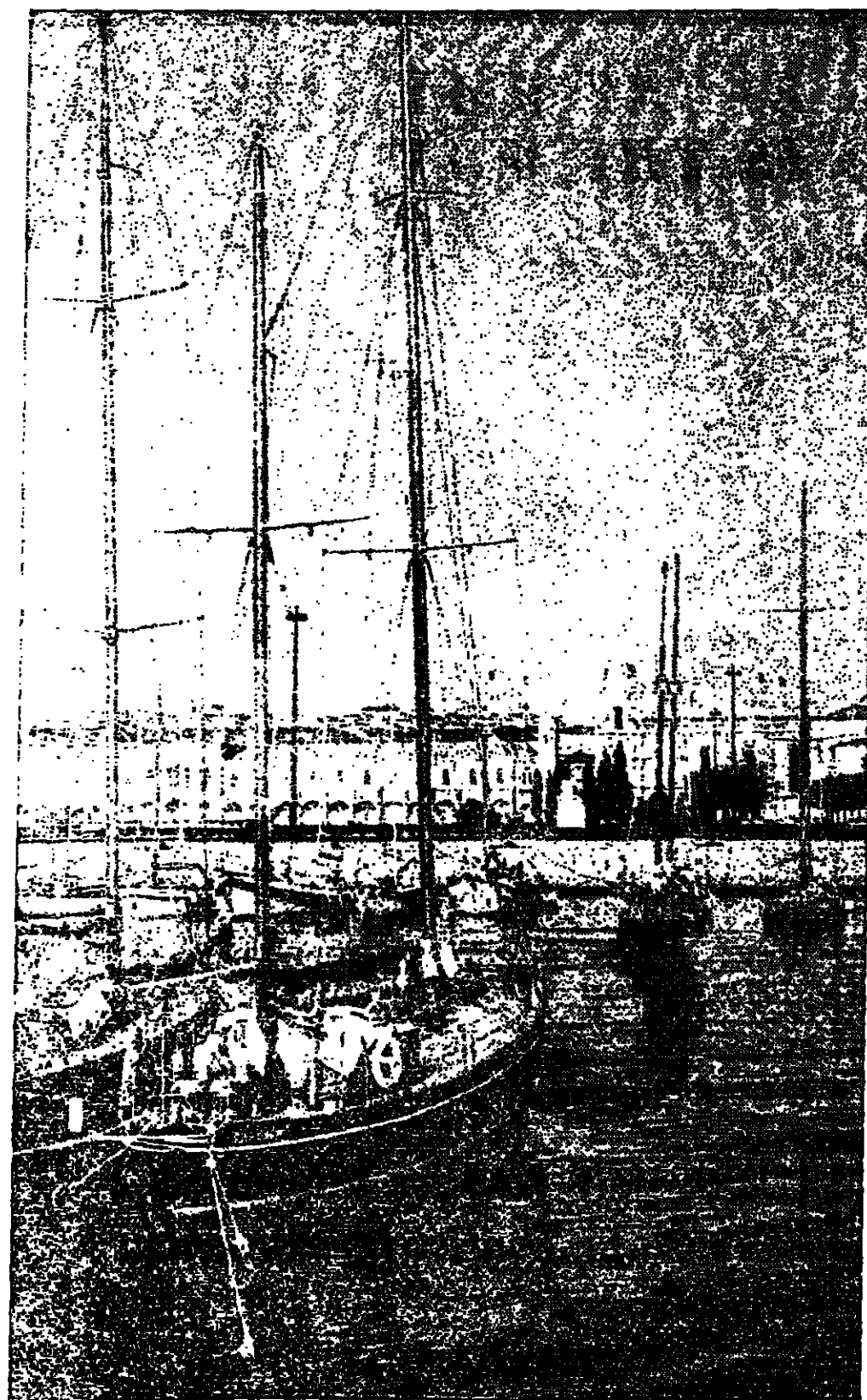


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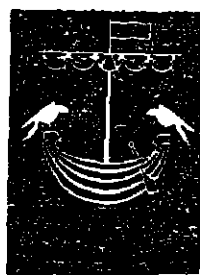
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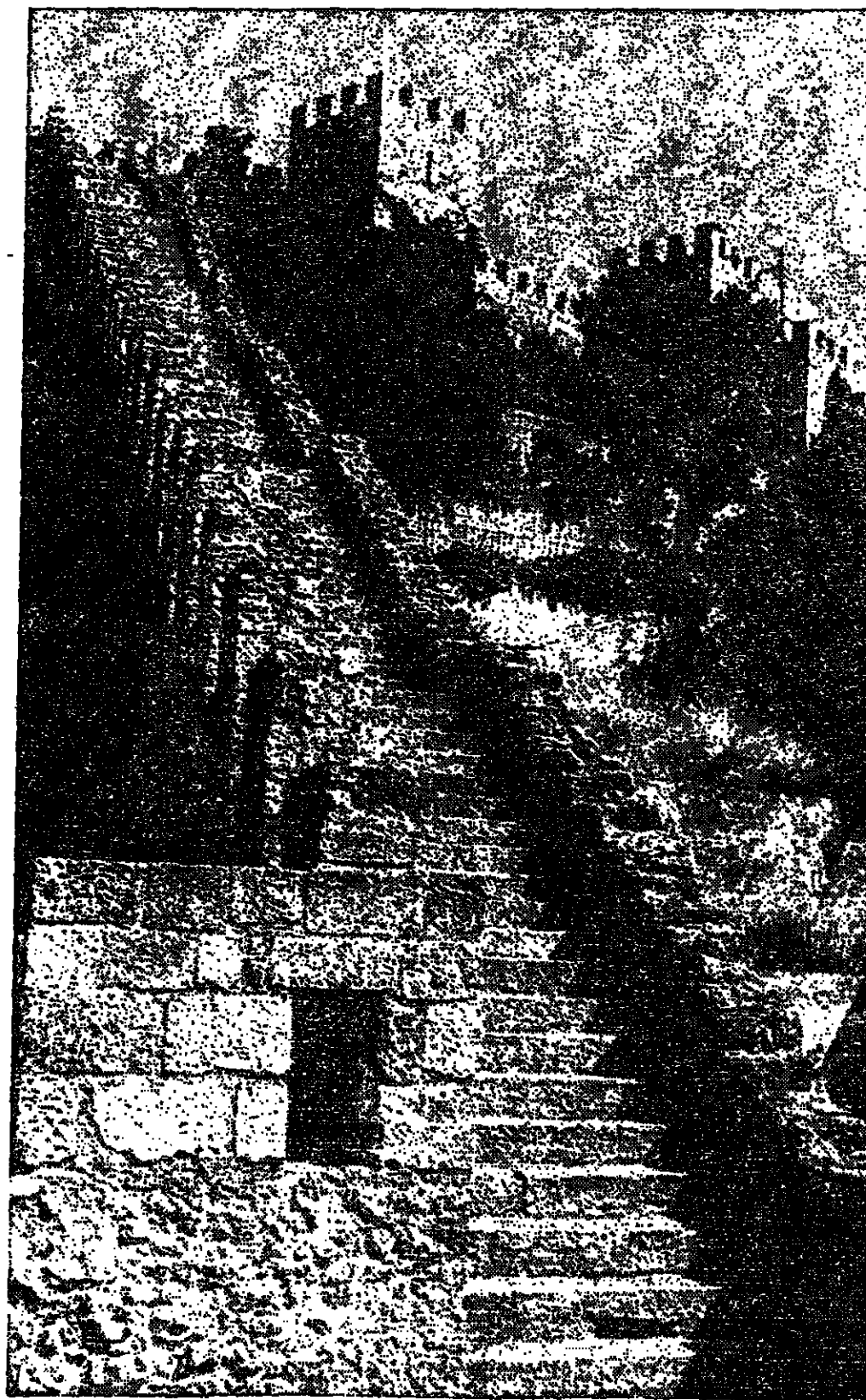


The Tagus River quayside, with the Monastery of the Jerónimos.

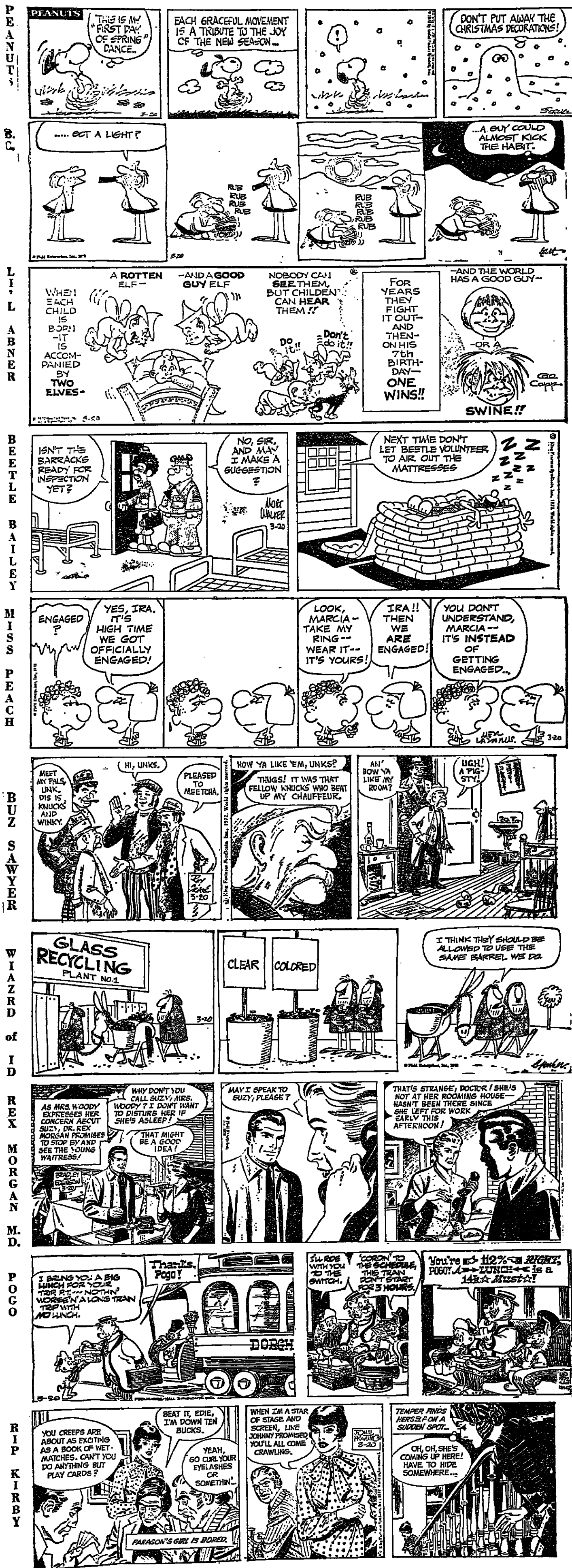
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A view of the Castle of S. Jorge in Lisbon.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

To give equal opportunities to all contenders in a recent N.Y. tournament, duplicated deals were played in the final round. One of these is shown in the diagram.

When the eventual winners held the North-South cards, South chose to open two no-trump rather than an orthodox one-spade. This would have led to an impenetrable contract of three no-trump, but West intervened with an imaginative jump to four clubs on the favorable vulnerability.

North showed modest defensive prospects by doubling. However, South judged that his partner must hold a few high cards and made the greedy decision to bid four spades. He feared he would not get enough penalty from four clubs doubled. Four spades is a virtually hopeless contract, and the defense got off to a good start when West led the club jack. East ruffed dummy's queen and returned the diamond jack. He failed to appreciate that West's opening lead was a suit-preference signal asking for the return of the higher-ranking side suit.

If East had returned a heart at the second trick, as asked, four spades would have been down two tricks.

In the replay, South made three no-trump after he had opened one spade and West had made a modest two-club overcall.

In the other match, one South also reached four spades and received a diamond lead. However, West had made a pre-emptive jump overcall of three clubs and this guided South to a reasonable plan: he led the club three on the second trick. This would have worked if West held six clubs, a more likely holding. West would have taken the king, but South would then have been able to cash the club ace, the spade ace and the spade king to discard a heart on the club queen.

As West held eight clubs, the result was a disaster. He ducked and the defense cross-ruffed in the minor suits to take four tricks. South managed to win one heart trick, but was down three. As West's teammates collected 500 points from four clubs doubled, he gained 13 international match points.

NORTH:		WEST:		EAST:	
♠ K64	♠ 382	♠ Q7	♠ 382	♠ 382	♠ 382
♥ 743	♥ 1062	♥ A7	♥ 1062	♥ 1062	♥ 1062
♦ 864	♦ 109752	♦ 3	♦ 109752	♦ 109752	♦ 109752
♣ KJ987642	♣ —	♣ KJ987642	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH (D):		WEST:		EAST:	
♠ A10953	♠ A10953	♠ Q7	♠ 382	♠ 382	♠ 382
♥ K85	♥ K85	♥ A7	♥ 1062	♥ 1062	♥ 1062
♦ AKQ	♦ AKQ	♦ 3	♦ 109752	♦ 109752	♦ 109752
♣ A3	♣ A3	♣ KJ987642	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 2 N.T. 4 ♣ Dbl. Pass
 4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club jack.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KUSYD
 ROFOL
 GYABIM
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Saturday's Jumbles: ELUDE POPPY HELPER JABBER
 Answer: What the old salt tried to do - "PEP HER" UP

BOOKS

REMEMBRANCES OF RIVERS PAST

By Ernest Schwiebert. Illustrated with drawings. Macmillan. 287 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I DON'T know whether it's the anticipation of the spring or the result of overlong confinement indoors, but this is the time of year when the reviewer's mind begins to pace its cage and gnaw at its bars; and the only antidote, short of doing the real thing, is to read a book about trout fishing. Almost any book about trout fishing, especially trout fishing with artificial flies—is essentially prelapsarian (essentially, I say, because one must spend hundreds of dollars on pounds of synthetic material in order to do it properly; although I might also add that the biggest trout I ever personally saw taken was caught with a stick, a length of twine and a leaderless hook—no, not a bent pin—by a farmboy who simply felt the bite and walked backward until the creature was beached). Trout fishing, more than most outdoor activities I can think of, demands that one climb out of one's head and merge with the ecosystem, know its minutiae, accommodate oneself to its secret rhythms, be Adam and Eve in the Garden.

And trout fishing has produced a remarkable literature—more so, oddly enough, than many sports more spectacular in form and easier to dramatize. Perhaps because it attracts people with contemplative dispositions, perhaps because its marketing demands a set of skills that can't be explained by simple exposition, or perhaps because its greatest practitioners have tended to be men of education and sensibility, trout-fishing books are always more than mere operating manuals and sometimes nothing less than literary classics. One doesn't read a book like Ray Bergman's "Trout" just to learn how to take fish; one reads it to see a mind delving its place in the world with balanced, well-constructed sentences, some of which, it is said, Bergman worried over for days.

But the more common run of trout books are streams-I-have-fished-and-fish-I-have-caught memoirs. One reads them to re-encounter the basic experience they describe—the approach to a promising stretch of water; the observation of what the fish are feeding on; the selection of the appropriate lure; the final cast (oh, so criminally fail-safe always); the huge strike, when the fish transmits its unique energy up line, down rod, through fingertips and into one's store of dreams; the anxious minutes of struggle, which seem like hours of ecstasy; and the giddy moment of triumph, or, too often, the painful seconds of loss that inevitably stretch out into years of frustrated second-guessing, which they say is the best thing about the sport. To a fisherman, even to a thrasher such as the reviewer is, the experience can't be described too often. So on a cold damp day in March, one turns to books like Ernest Schwiebert's "Remembrances of Rivers Past."

Mr. Schwiebert is an architect and city planner to most people, but fisherfolk know him as one of the world's best fly fishermen, the author of the classic "Matching the Hatch" (on how to discover and imitate what the fish are eating, whether it be a merry Mayfly or a nymph in its arings), and a man willing to fly halfways around the world to where the fish are nibbling. Mr. Schwiebert took his first fly-caught trout with a "wet" call on the Perre Marquette when a boy in Michigan, and the experience tied the pattern for his life. The fish have gotten bigger as the settings more exotic, but the pattern has remained the same.

His "Remembrances" repeat the pattern on some of the classic streams of America, and on South America, Labrador, Scandinavia, Europe and even Nepal. En route, he pauses to offer a hint on hatch-matching, lure the hunt, personality sketches of the great ones, social notes from all over (there is a charming chapter devoted to the Henry's Inn, on the Broadheads River, Pennsylvania, where the likes of John L. Sullivan, Lily Lang, Theodore Roosevelt, Clifford Foch and Calvin Coolidge have cast their lines upon the water, and anecdotes that are as reliable as fish stories go, for the lack of maudlinness and corn.

Mr. Schwiebert understates, & scribbles essentials, is candid about the fact that many of the big ones got away and knows why and when and where the details of the essential experience (strike, fight, triumph/defeat) of the wintertime yearnings of housebound reviewer were not less satisfied by his memory. And it was with warm feeling that one left Mr. Schwiebert sporting for Atlantic salmon in Norway's Laerdal River, famed, he tells us, for "its long history, royalty and riches."

True, fishing at its very best is a rich man's sport. And has its other less than universal enchanting aspects: its snobberies, its faintly absurd rituals, its of course, its male-bonding. Besides good fishing, Mr. Schwiebert also reminded me with some of his years of a visit I once paid to the home of a great sportsman: who made me sit a while at a wood-paneled bar in his dining room (authentic down to its electronic revolving beer advertisement) and consume a delicious named after a lady friend who was not the sportsman's wife—evidently not one of the boys—remained in the kitchen smashing herself with bourbon. A few years after the visit, I learned that the sportsman had died and that his remains had been scattered from the banks of his prize fishing club onto the waters, his favorite trout stream. I was sad, but not entirely comforted that the wife of the deceased had been permitted to attend a ceremony.

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For Golfers

LISBON (EHT)—There are some 10 golf courses either in operation or ready for play in Portugal, and more are in the way. Tourist expansion is making a serious play for the golfer, and the "Golf Hotel" is now becoming a feature of the landscape in the southern Algarve, where the sun is alleged to shine for more than 3,000 hours a year.

The old traditional golf courses are in the center and north of the country: an 18-hole and a nine-hole course at Estoril, a 9-hole course at Belas on the way to the hill resort of Sintra, and another 9-hole one at Vimeiro.

The Oporto Golf at S. Roque, has 18 holes and there is the "Miramar" Golf Club with 9 holes. Five miles outside Estoril's second city, while the "Algarve" resort of Vilamoura has its 18-hole course. The new golf course is, however, in the southern Algarve. Here there is the splendid "Funchal" Golf Hotel, with its own 18-hole par-73 course laid out by Henry Cotton at Monte de Alvor.

The 1,600-hectare Vilamoura holiday village project already has its first golf course in operation near the little resort of Olhão. This is an 18-hole par-73 course laid out by Frank Pennock with a small hotel and

bungalows attached, and a whole scheme for golfers' villas for which plots have been sold.

A second course, is to be built by the Vilamoura complex.

The "Ezila" holiday village complex near Armação da Pêra, in the same area will also have its golf course, with suitable hotel and apartment accommodation nearby. Near Faro in the Vale de Lobos where the Hotel Dona Filipa is situated there is yet another 18-hole, par-73 golf course.

In the Offing

Ready for play but as yet not open is the Portuguese Palmars Company's Palmack-designed golf course at Meia Praia in the Lagos area. Five of its holes are on the reclaimed dunes. Its club house will have attached apartment and hotel accommodation for shopping and the attractive Meia Praia hotel is within easy distance.

The Portuguese aviation company TAP, giving its aid to promoting golfing holidays in Portugal, has instituted an annual championship prize for visiting golfers. It can be played on any Portuguese course and compet-

itor's scores will be considered each April by experts.

Other golf plans are for a new course in the Azores, where there is already an 18-hole course on Terceira Island, a new course in Madeira, a second course at Funchal and one on the south of the Riber Tagus opposite Lisbon. A new nine-hole course is also being added to the Vale de Lobos facilities.

Gaming

As a relaxation from golf, visitors to the Lisbon, Algarve and Funchal (Madeira) areas may indulge in a flutter at the gaming tables. The new official Casino at Estoril has excellent gaming rooms, a cinema and a vast restaurant with a floor show, as well as a hotel. The only other all-year-round gambling casino in existence in Portugal is at Funchal in Madeira, but recently the government authorized the building of three casinos in the southern Algarve province.

One of these will be at Alvor, one by the Vilamoura holiday village and pleasure craft port and the third must be placed between Tavira and Vila Real de Santo Antonio near the Spanish

Accessibility

LISBON (EHT)—There is no difficulty in getting to and from Portugal or getting about the country while there. Several shipping lines from Europe, the Americas, Africa and the East call in regularly at the port of Lisbon. Passenger traffic is regular in national ships between Portugal and her African provinces of Angola and Mozambique, and TAP, the national airline, links the country with all parts of the world.

Portugal has become a vital link in world air traffic, and Lisbon is well served by international lines as well as TAP. Last year 2,498,103 passengers used Lisbon's Portela Airport. The Portuguese domestic airlines alone served 340,000 passengers. The airport of Faro in the Algarve, one of Portugal's favorite holiday areas, increased its passenger turnover 45 percent last year, 382,552 travelers using it as compared with 265,045 in 1970.

Besides the three international airports of Lisbon, Oporto (Pedras Rubras) and Faro, a network of some 23 provincial aerodromes exists, and the air-traffic service is now an everyday utility. TAP links Lisbon to Oporto by regular daily flights, and serves Madeira and the Azores as well as Portuguese Africa and foreign countries.

Jumbos

Ever-expanding TAP is now all set for jumbo jet service, and the first flight of the new Boeing 747-300 from Lisbon to New York is set for March 31, on the following day the Lisbon-Luanda (Angola) jumbo jet service will be inaugurated. Pilots have been training intensively for the past months at the vast air base at Beja, and the huge hangar to house the plane was inaugurated some time ago.

In order to encourage tourism the Portuguese authorities allow a certain number of charter flights, and package tours, consisting of a weekend in Lisbon, on the Costa do Sol or the sunny Algarve for a little more than twenty pounds sterling (fare included) have become a brisk addition to British travel to Portugal. Transatlantic airlines also now offer attractive fares for set trips.

Railway and bus services are now well organized in Portugal. The CP (the national railway network) runs fast trains to link international lines, and provides pullman service to Spain and down to the Algarve.

Fare concessions are made to groups of students, pilgrims and other organized travelers, and motorists can get their cars ferried at normal rates.

The network of roads throughout Portugal is excellent, and yearly improving. The government is at the moment considering tenders for the building of 336 kilometers of motor roads which will pierce the country from north to south and east to west.

Opposite to the Lisbon-Lond Hotel, while the Lisbon-Sheraton, which is being built virtually on the site of the historic Avis Hotel,

will add another 400 rooms to the city's accommodation this year when it opens at the end of July. This soaring 20-story building will have a roof restaurant commanding the most spectacular view of the city and the wide reaches of the Tagus. It will have its own swimming pool and health club, three bars, a coffee shop and grill room, beauticians on the spot and a shopping arcade. Sheraton Hotels are most interested in enterprise in Portugal, and will be opening another finely equipped hotel in Madeira in November. It is understood that they are considering more expansive plans for the future.

Promotion

Last year the Portuguese authorities spent more than 518 million escudos of the tourism fund on promoting tourism. Nearly half of this went on loans for the building or improvement of hotels in Lisbon and other strategic places.

Collaborating with the tourist authorities, the municipality of Lisbon also plays its part in promoting tourism. The tourist industry brought in more than 15 million escudos of revenue to the municipality according to statistics for 1969 which have just been published, and considering the mounting figures of visitors, this income must be increasing yearly. It is the municipality which sells the land on which the new tourist hotels are being built. It keeps the city clean and swept, sees to the planning of the green spaces, the spectacular show of flowers in many of the parks and squares, the floodlighting of monuments and fountains, the preservation of quaint old streets.

The municipality also has a hand in entertainment plans and the recently acquired municipal theater in the transformed Sao Luis Cinema is used for plays and concert programs organized by the city authorities. The municipality also subsidizes small theaters and produces attractive booklets on the beauties of the city.

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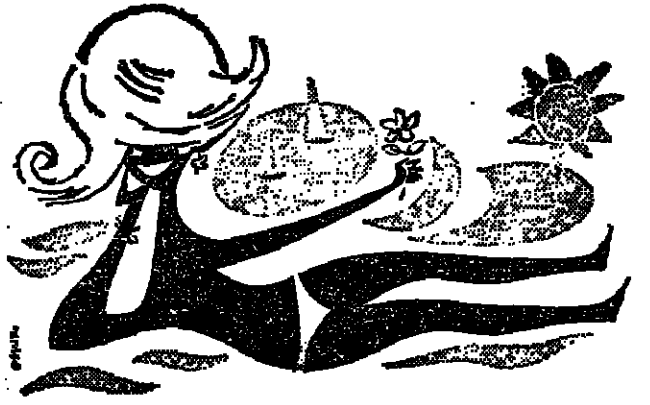


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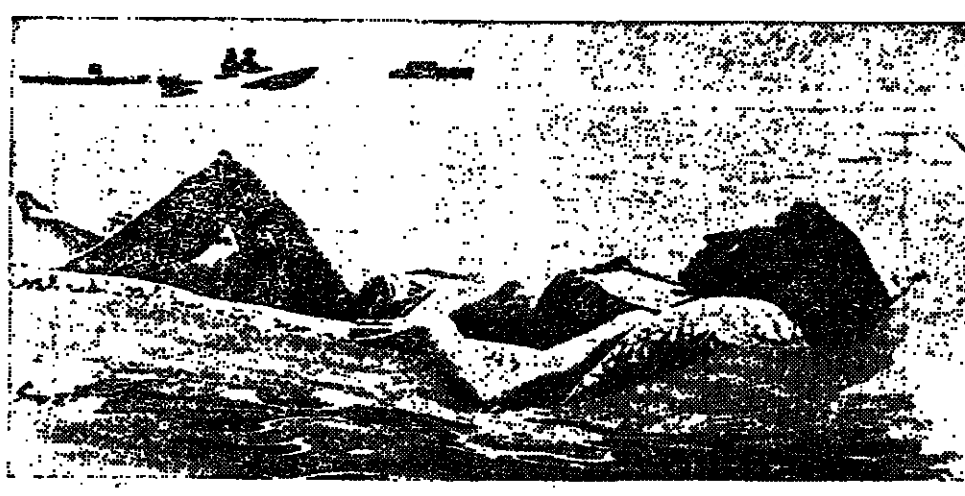


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Gustavo Thoeni Wins Cup

clinched the cup more than a week-ago, finished second to Miss LaFroque yesterday after placing eighth behind Miss DeBard.

Miss Froell finished with 368 points in winning her second consecutive cup. Francis Maercl of France, out of action since she injured her leg while practicing in Sapporo, was second with 187 points.

French Coach Quits

PRA LOUP, France, March 19 (AP)—Jean Béranger today quit as coach of the French ski team which failed to win a gold medal at the Sapporo, Japan, winter Olympics.

Joseph Comidi, Secretary of State for Sports and Youth Affairs, announced "Sapporo was the end of an era for French skiing. The results obtained by the French team have shown the necessity to take rapid steps for a pickup, in all sections, Alpine skiing, Nordic skiing and ice sports."

In charge of the French ski team since 1970, Béranger was bitter after the Olympics. He returned to France to supervise the younger skiers, but had to make a trip to the United States in response to rumblings of discontent from the touring



United Press International.

Frenn of the U.S. track and
d of 74 feet 2 3/4 inches in

once proud nose derisive and 6-foot-11 Walton adding 19 pounds, grabbing 11 rebounds and harassing any opponent who dared venture down the middle. UCLA was never threatened.

The Bruins shot 51 percent, led by as many as 16 points in the first half and had a 34-23 advantage at intermission.

The Bruins were particularly hard on Radtke, who was averaging 23 points a game. Harassed constantly by UCLA's Larry Farmer, he had only two points in the critical first half and finished with 17.

N. Carolina 75, Penn 69

MORGANTOWN, W.Va., March 19 (AP)—The University of North Carolina, ranked second in the nation, reached the semi-final of the NCAA basketball tournament in the last six years by beating Pennsylvania, the third-ranked team, 75-59, yesterday in the East regional final.

Only UCLA, the NCAA winner for the last five years, has made the national round of four more often than the Tar Heels in recent years.

For Dean Smith, coach of all four North Carolina semi-final teams, the victory before 10,078 fans at the Virginia University of the Arts Coliseum was tactical.

overcome the Missouri Valley Conference coathlions.

Price, the game's leading scorer with 25 points, hit six in helping Louisville off to an 18-4 lead. A seven-point string by Price and Ron Thomas ran it to 32-14.

National scoring champion Dwight Lamar collected 33 points and Southwestern Louisiana rumbled by injury-depleted Texas, 100-70, in the preliminary for third place.

Oral Roberts, St. John's Gain in NIT

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI)—Mel Davis, who went more than 13 minutes without a point, scored two decisive baskets in an overtime session last night to give St. John's (N.Y.) an 82-61 victory over 19th-ranked Missouri and a berth opposite "unwanted" Oral Roberts in the quarterfinals of the National Invitation Tournament.

Richie Fuqua, the nation's second leading scorer, bombed away for 42 points in the first game of the evening double.

He won only one other race this season—a giant slalom last month at Heavenly Mountain, Calif. But his consistent high placings in the slaloms—he scored

through four points in downhill—although this was gradually in the cup standings and yesterday he took the lead for the first time, with a second in a special slalom, won by his cousin, Rolando.

There were 13 different winners of the 21 men's cup races this season and only two, Russia's Karl Schranz of Austria, and Norway's Petter Thoen, who now retired, won more than two.

Each of the two downhill races by the United States men's team was a disappointing second ended on a disappointing note with its best finisher, Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va., 19th. The Americans won only one race—the first slalom, taken by Tyler Palmer of Kearney, N.H.—and no medals at Sapporo.

Palmer, fed up with the hypocritical nature of "amateur" skiing and professional after the Olympics.

—

French Girls Win

PRA LOUE, France, March 19 (Reuters).—French girls Danièle Bernadine and Edita Lafforgue won the 1960 women's World Cup circuit—came a close yesterday.

Miss Lafforgue's victory gave her third place with 128 points in the final World Cup standings. Annemarie Proell of Austria, who

Final Cup Standings

MEN	Points
1. Gustavo Thoen, Italy	154
2. Henri David, France	142
3. Edmund Bruggmann, Swita ..	140
4. Hans Enck, Germany	128
5. Bernhard Rued, Switz	114
6. Andreas Barthold, Poland	108
7. Roland Thoen, Norway	82
8. Karl Schranz, Austria	82

U.S. Muscles

By Neil Amdur

RICHMOND, March 19 (NYT).—John Craft upstaged an Olympic champion. George Frenn ended a personal hangup, and a pretty 18-year-old California schoolgirl named Debbie Haeid dispelled another myth about American women.

In the first indoor meet of the United States-Soviet Union track and field series, American men and women concluded their pre-Olympic indoor campaigns Friday night with convincing team victories at the Coliseum.

The American men won, '79-69. The real surprise was the 53-43 triumph by the young United States women's squad, only the second time that American women have beaten their Soviet counterparts and the latest indication of the interest and depth of the sport in the United States.

The final point totals, however, seemed insignificant beside the outstanding individual performances. There was, for instance, Craft's leap of 55 feet 5 inches in the triple jump—the finest effort ever by an American, outdoors or indoors.

Black Hawks Tie to Clinch West Title

TORONTO, March 19 (UPI).—Left-winger Bobby Hull's 44th goal of the season and the 599th of his career at 14 minutes 30 seconds of the third period enabled the Chicago Black Hawks to tie the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-2, last night and clinch first place in the

a in Track

[illegible]

to close on Tamara Fangelova, the European champion, coming off the last turn of the women's mile.

In her first taste of international competition, Miss Heald overtook her Soviet rival 20 yards from the finish. A tumultuous reception that matched the one Gerry Lindgren's memorable triumph at 10,000 meters eight years ago spurred the Lakeland, Calif., high school junior to victory by five yards in 4:35.8, an American indoor record, and almost nine seconds faster than she had ever run the mile.

"Oh, my God!" Miss Heald gasped when a timer showed her the official watch after the race. "I can't believe that. It's like a dream. I was running for second."

Soviet women have dominated the distance events in this series, and

Track Summaries

5:05.4; 2. Viktor Syankhynsk, USSR, 5:05.4; 3. Bruce Fischer, Syracuse, N.Y., 5:07.7.

1-MILE RELAY—1. USA, (John Lovett, Tom Toros, Ken Sparks, Bob Scott), Morgan Mosser, W. Va.; 2. Marcel Gaudin, France; 3. USSR, 5:07.7; 4. Turkey Gulerbayrak, Aleksey Tarancy, Valentin Tarajanz, Ivan Ivanov, 5:44.6.WOMEN'S EVENTS **SHOT PUT—1.** Andolina Ivanova, USSR, 38.7; 2. Yelena Korabely, USSR, 38.4; 3. Marna Seidel, Chicago, 36.2; 4. Denise Wood, Montclair, N.J., 35.0. **WEIGHT DASH—1.** This Davis, Tenn., 31.6; 2. Maisha Watan, Loch Beach, Calif., 31.6; 3. Nadezhda Bezhmynina, USSR, 31.7; 4. Nadezhda Miroshina, USSR, 31.0. **5-YARD HURDLES—1.** Patty Johnson, San Jacinto, Calif., 7.4; 2. Lucy Brown, Washington, D.C., 7.4; 3. Barbara Knutson, USSR, 7.4; 4. Lubov Kononova, USSR, 12.0. **10-YARD HURDLES—1.** Maisha Watan, Los Angeles, 21.0; 2. Yelena Ripka, USSR, 20.9; 3. J. Wilkie White, Chicago, 20.4; 4. Nadezhda Baraban, USSR, 20.3/4.

and Miss Pangelova had set a world indoor record in the 1,500 only last week.

Miss Heald's enthusiasm was matched by Frenn, the muscular 30-year-old Californian, who had lost to Soviet weightmen so often in the past, that he chastised a waiter Thursday night who suggested Russian dressing on his salad.

Friday, however, Frenn threw the 35-pound weight $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the best ever outdoors or indoors. Frenn held the old record of 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1/2.

Anatoli Bondarchuk, a former world record-holder in the hammer throw, wound up second with a toss of 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1/2, then tried to lure Frenn to a neighborhood fight for some hammer-throw competition. Frenn wisely declined.

Mrs. Patty Johnson, who seems to set a hurdles record each time she steps on the track, added the 60 to her American collection. And Martha Watson, returning to top form after a year of painful back problems, beat Yelena Ringa, her Soviet rival, on the last jump over an American indoor record, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Funseth Ties After 3 Rounds In Florida Golf

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Rod Funseth, who had been himself out of any chance of winning, surged into tie for the third-round lead yesterday in the \$125,000 Greater Jacksonville Open golf tournament.

Funseth, 38, had a three-under-par 69 and was tied at 213 with Bob Murphy and John Jacobs.

pin for three straight seasons, came to the end of the tournament road just where it was eliminated a year ago in the East final. The Quakers were ousted in the first round two years ago.

North Carolina won 36-4, Dennis Wuychik hit one seven of 13 field-goal shots and four of five free throws for 18 points for the winners.

Florida 81, Kentucky 51

DAYTON, Ohio, March 19 (UPI).—Ron King's 22 points and a tight defense led Florida State to a 73-54 victory over Kentucky yesterday in the final of the NCAA Midwest regional.

Florida State jumped to a 7-0 lead and, although Kentucky narrowed it to 7-6, the Wildcats never were able to tie the score. The Seminoles will carry a 35-5 won-lost record against North Carolina in the semifinals, Kentucky, bidding for a seventh trip to the nationals, wound up at 21-7 as coach Adolf Rupp's coaching career possibly came to an end. The coach, 70, is due to retire.

Florida State's quick defense forced Kentucky into 14 first-half turnovers, the same number it had for the entire last Thursday night against Marquette, and 21 for the contest.

With Kinn, a 6-foot-4-inch junior, from Louisville, Ky. clogging from the corners and the 6-11 Lawrence McCray and 6-11 Reggie Royals on the inside, the Seminoles pulled away to a 30-10 lead with 2 minutes 51 seconds remaining in the first half and led 34-28 at the half.

Louisville 72, Kansas St. 65

AMES, Iowa, March 19 (WP).—Fourth-ranked Louisville saw a 30-point lead dwindle to three

to a 67-55 triumph over St. Joseph's (Pa.) and Syracuse edged Davidson, 81-77, as Greg Kohls and Mike Lee each tallied 23 points.

Friday night in Madison Square Garden, Lafayette gave the NIT off to a shocking start by upsetting Virginia, 72-71, on Jay Mottola's free throw with three seconds remaining. Tracy Truicka, son of former Notre Dame quarterback, led the winners with 25 points. In the other game, favored Jacksonville beat Purdue, 94-74.

Davis, who led the Redmen with 16 points, had gone into the final 10 minutes 41 seconds into regulation play without scoring and was held scoreless for the first 2:37 of the overtime session. He broke his scoreless streak by tapping in a missed free throw by Ed Searcy to get the Redmen within one point of the Titans, 79-78, at the end of the third quarter. The deciding two points on driving layup with 1:07 left to play.

Oral Roberts, who got invited to the tournament as an afterthought when both Ohio State and Tennessee turned down bids, never trailed in the game as Fuqua's long range shooting picked apart Memphis State's defense.

The Titans led, 44-33, at halftime. But they were out of the midway through the second half when Fuqua scored 15 points in a six-minute span that enabled Oral Roberts to pull away to a 68-57 lead with 9:04 remaining.

Maryland, in bringing its record to 2-4-5, had to overcome St. Joseph's aggressive zone-press defense. During the first half, the Terps had trouble getting the ball to McMillen, their likely top scorer. The 6-foot-7 sophomores McMillen had only 6 points at halftime.

WOMEN

1. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 269 pts.
2. Françoise Macchi, France, 187.
3. Britt Lafforgue, France, 128.

5. M. J. Thierse, *Switzerland*, 2.29.49
6. M. J. Thierse, *Switzerland*, 2.29.49
7. W. L. Drexel, *Austria*, 102
8. Florence Steurer, *France*, 94
9. J. L. Drexel, *Austria*, 90
10. Isabella M. J. France, 89
11. Barbara Cochran, *Richmond, Vt.*
12. Michèle Jacot, *France*, 70.

SENES GIGANT, ELKLOM
1. Edmund Bruggmann, *Switzerland*,
2.37.13 (1.27.49, 1.58.54)
2. Gustavo Thelen, *Italy*, 2.37.51
3. Roger Rossi-Mignod, *France*,
2.38.23 (1.27.49, 1.10.16)
4. J. L. Drexel, *Austria*, 2.38.15
5. J. L. Drexel, *Austria*, 2.39.49
6. Alfred Barn, *West Germany*,
2.39.49 (1.27.49, 1.10.07)
7. Andrew Bachleda, *Poland*, 2.39.53
8. Walter Kuhn, *Switzerland*, 2.39.51
9. J. L. Drexel, *Austria*, 2.39.53
10. Richard Trütschel, *Austria*,
2.39.56 (1.27.49, 1.11.49)
11. Richard Trütschel, *Austria*,
2.39.56 (1.27.49, 1.17.08)

After a scoreless first period, Hull's brother, Dennis, scored his 26th goal of the season with the Hawks playing a man short. But the Leafs came back as left-winger Paul Henderson notched his 33d and 34th goals at 9:20 of the second period and 1:49 of the third.

Canadians 4, Stars 3

Yvan Cournoyer scored his 42d goal of the season and added an assist as Montreal extended its lead to 4-2 in the second period with a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

The Canadians, who have lost only one game in their last 24, took a 1-0 first-period lead when Cournoyer set up Marc Tardif while the Stars' defense had a man in the penalty box.

Rangers 5, Flyers 3

New York scored four goals in the third period to win two straight. The Flyers scored two goals in the first period.

PHILADELPHIA, 22897

rus, USSR, 2:11.3; 2. Carol Hudson, Albuquerque, N.M., 3:12.3; 4. Tatiana Kabanikina, USSR, 2:19.6.
MILE—1. Debbie Head, La Mirada, Calif., 4:38.5; 2. Tamara Pingelova,

[illegible][illegible]

The Cardinals, now 25-3, were led by the ball-hawking of guard

Lee Trevino cut two strokes off par with a 70, was in position at 116, just three strokes back, and warned, "I've got a very good chance."

Arnold Palmer struggled in with 75 for 213. Gary Player of South Africa, the defender, also was at 218 after a 71.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

John Jacobs	72-70-71-213
Bob Murphy	70-70-72-212
Gene Sarazen	74-69-68-211
Bruce Crampton	73-72-69-212
Dick Lott	71-74-68-213
Gene J. Littles	70-71-70-211
Tommy Jacobsin	70-71-74-215
Al Gerberger	62-74-69-211
Lee Trevino	72-70-70-212

**English Loses
Fourth Straight**

most valuable player. They held a 40-20 lead with three minutes remaining in the first half and a 42-26 half-time advantage. The Big Eight champion Wildcats moved within three points twice in the second half but could not

Celtics Capture Title

In Atlantic Division

HERSHEY, Pa., March 19 (UPI).—John Havlicek scored 37 points to lead Boston to a 125-111 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers night as the Celtics clinched their first National Basketball Association division championship since 1965.

Havlicek scored 22 of his points in the first half as the Celtics

The Tigers, with Manakus subbing for the injured and Taylor contributing 10 steals, played the Hoosiers even at 36-38 in the first half, but pulled away midway through the second half when they outscored Indiana, 10-

MEN'S SLALOM

1. Rolando Thoeni, Italy, 83.44 (44.33, 39.11).	2:31.48
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 89.39.	
3. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz., 89.44	

4. **Henri Duvalard, France, 90.13**
 56.27 (43.26)
 5. **F. Fernandez Ochso, Spain, 90.38**
 55.71 (45.02)
 6. **David Zwilling, France, 90.63**
 55.20 (48.22)
 7. **Adolf Rosti, Switzerland, 90.87**
 55.44 (44.76)
 8. **3rd Cochrane, Richmond, Vt. 90.87**
 55.77 (46.10)
 9. **Alfred Hago, W. Germany, 90.88**
 55.92 (49.97)
 10. **N. Argent, France, 90.80 (45.72)**
 55.18)

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. **Danièle Debernard, France, 1:21.72**
 2. **Monika Kassner, Austria, 1:32.10**
 3. **Maria-Thérèse Nédig, Switzerland, 1:32.30**
 4. **Britt Laforgue, France, 1:34.25**
 5. **Gertraud Treibl, Germany, 1:37.40**
 6. **Margit Cochran, Richmond, Vt. 1:38.00**

Park's power-play goal at 11:52 of the third period broke a 2-2 tie.

Penguins 4, Kings 4

Greg Polli's second goal of the game with 3:11 left gave Pittsburgh a 4-4 tie with Los Angeles.

NHL Standings

	East Division			
	W	L	T	Pts.
Boston	40	10	10	90
New York	47	12	11	105
Montreal	44	14	12	101
Quebec	29	26	9	67
Detroit	29	26	9	67
Pittsburgh	16	42	16	44
Calder	15	46	13	43

	West Division			
	W	L	T	Pts.
Chicago	42	17	12	96
Minnesota	34	26	10	78
St. Louis	31	33	17	69
Philadelphia	31	33	17	69
San Jose	22	38	8	52
Los Angeles	18	47	4	40

*Catched division title.

Tennessee St. 107, Eastern Michigan
 NIT, at New York
 First Round
 Lafayette 72, Virginia 71.
 Jacksonville 94, Furham 75.
 NAT. JR. COLLEGE
 (Winners Round)

hours 33 minutes 32 seconds at an average speed of 43.909 kilometers an hour (27.223 mph).
Merckx finished nine seconds ahead of runner-up Gianni Tomita of Italy.
It was Merckx's 228th victory since 1965.

Boston U. Skates Past Cornell for NCAA Title

BOSTON, March 19 (AP).— substitute goalie Tim Regan handed Cornell its first shutout in 226 games last night as defending champion Boston University.

Vincennes, Ind. 83, Gulf Coast, Fla. 81.
SATURDAY
NCAA Regionals
NCAA REGIONALS
East, at Morgantown, W. Va.
(Championship)
N. Carolina 73, Penn. 59.
(Consolation)
S. Carolina 80, Villanova 78.
Midwest, at Dayton, Ohio
(Championship)
Florida St. 73, Kentucky 54.
(Consolation)
Minnesota 77, Marquette 72.
Midwest, at Amer. Iowa
(Championship)
Louisville 72, Kansas St. 65.
(Consolation)

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Phoenix 111, New York 106 (Scott 23, Hawkins 19, Frazier 25, Jackson, Monson, Bradley 18). Charlie Scott scores 30 points in his second NBA game.

Boston 127, Philadelphia 111 (Hartlick

The loss was England's fourth in this season and marked the first time it has lost all its Five Nations games. It was also the fourth straight time Scotland beat England.

The Scots, who were ahead 14-3 at halftime, led all the way, as captain Peter Brown contributed 13 points with three successful goals and one try.

FIVE NATIONS STANDINGS

	W	D	L	Pts.	T	P
Ireland	2	0	0	4	47	15
Scotland	2	0	0	4	30	21
England	2	1	0	4	55	53
France	1	2	0	2	53	46
Wales	0	4	0	0	36	38

5. Coward 29; Cunningham 21; Carter 19.
 6. Chicago 123; Milwaukee 107.
 7. Hamilton 27; West 26; Jaber 50; Allen 85.
 8. Baltimore 115; Seattle 107 (Stallworth 40; Clark 35; Gaudin 29; Wilbert 25; Johnson 20).
 9. Cardinals clinch tie for first in Midwest division.
 10. Detroit 121; Atlanta 112 (Lanier 33; Foy 20; Bellamy 30; Hudson 25).
 11. Boston halt nine-game losing streak.
 12. Portland 114; Golden State 109.
 13. Pirates 23; Wicks 27; Thurmond 29; Wilbert 20.
 14. Chicago 126; Buffalo 120 (Walber 33; Johnson 19; R. Smith 19; Kauffman 18).
 15. **Saturday's Game**
 16. Chicago 168; Cleveland 91 (Van Lier 40; Walker 20; Smith 21; Weisler 20).
 17. Cardinals yield less than 100 points for fifth time this season.

record 67 points in the American Basketball Association last night to lead Carolina to a 129-123 victory over Memphis.

Miller hit 25 of 39 field-goal attempts and sank 17 of 23 free throws to break the league mark of 63 set earlier this year by Zelmo Beaty of the Utah Stars.

Friday's Games

New York 147, Carolina 127 (Barry L. Baum 28; Carter 24; Johnson 20).

Indiana 114, Memphis 95 (Daniels 24; Williams 17; Deaton 19).

Kentucky 112, Virginia 105 (Issel 30; Hampter 20; Erving 25; R. Scott 14).

7. Sandra Poulsen, Olympia Valley, N.H., 1:22.51.
8. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 1:23.25.
9. Florence Steurer, France, 1:23.05.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Betty LeGagne, France	1:23.16
Anne-Marie Proell, Austria	1:23.79
Monika Kaserer, Austria	1:24.01
Trudi Truttmann, Germany	1:24.28
Rosi Withnauer, Ger.	1:24.62
Marjory Cochran, Richmond, Va.	1:24.66
M. T. Radin, Swiss	1:24.74
Danielle Debernard, France	1:25.05
Christine Gelm, Austria	1:25.05
Suzanne Janc, France	1:25.19

Vancouver 6, Buffalo 2 (Gusvretz, Taylor, Balon, Sourdisas, Ward, Coars; Robert, Ramsay).
St. Louis 2, California 2 (St. Martin, Roberto; Orestes, Stewart).

Saturday's Games

New York 3, Philadelphia 3 (Radefeld, Tlaczak, Parks, Stembowski, Kalishin; Dornhaefer 2, Clement).
Toronto 2, Chicago 2 (Henderson 3; T. H. Eull).
Montreal 4, Minnesota 3 (Tardif, Burnroyer, F. Mahovich, F. Mahovich; Pentice, Huxall, Nevins).
Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 4 (Polis 2, Schock, McDonough; Berry, Carling, Aekstrom, Corins).

West, at Provo, Utah
(Championship)

Regan, called into service when regular goalie Dan Brady suffered leg injury just before the tournament started, was voted the tournament's most valuable player. He turned back Wisconsin, 1, Thursday night to lead Boston to the finals. Ron Anderson and Rick Jordan each scored two goals for the winners.

West, at Provo, Utah
(Championship)
UCLA 73, Long Beach St. 57.
(Consolation)
San Francisco 74, Weber St. 64.
MIT, at New York
(First Round)
Syracuse 81, Davidson 77.
Maryland 78, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 55.
Cof. John's 79, Wake Forest 74.
St. John's (N.Y.), 62, Missouri 81.
KALA, at Kansas City, Mo.
(Championship)
Kentucky St. 71, Eau Claire (Wis.) 62.

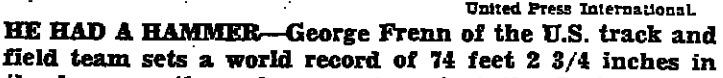
coll 191. Warriors magic No. 1 is
one for second playoff berth in Pacific
division.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 19 (AP).—Unheralded Roanoke College of Salem, Va., led all the way Friday night to defeat Akron, 71-72, and win the National Collegiate college-division basketball championship.

The Maroons closed with a 30-game winning streak and a 28-4 on-lost record.

Portland 130, New York 86 (Wicks 30, Hunter 19; Prancier, Reckley 15; train drivers set team record for points)
 1915. Chicago 115, Cincinnati 166 (Maravich 40; Brown 20; Aronhold 30; T. Van Dyke 27)
 1916. Milwaukee 120, Houston 116 (Jabbar 20, Allen 25, Hayes 39, Murphy 20; Jabbar and Abdul Jabbar score five points in final 37 seconds of overtime)
 1917. Buffalo 116, Detroit 103 (E. Smith 20, Kauffman 25; Lanier 37, Bing 16). Record crowd of 17,517 attend game at Buffalo's Memorial Auditorium.

Delas 117, Utah 110 (Freeman 25, Dalton 20, Yurt 25, Combs 16).
Indiana 117, Virginia 112 (Lewis 25, McGinnis 20, Evans 25, Irvine 21).
Floridians 152, Penguins 137 (Jones 1, Calvin 25, Verga 37, Rutter 23). Penguins score 83 on p.13 in fourth quarter for ABA record.
New York 109, Kentucky 108 (McDonald 34, Roche 20, Iseel 25, Gilmore 24). Bill Paul's jumper with seconds left won game.
Carolina 139, Memphis 125 (Miller 37, Carter 19, Newman 27, King 22).



Report Expected in 2 Weeks

Britain Ends Official Probe Into 'Bloody Sunday' Deaths

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, March 20 (UPI)—An official British inquiry ended today into the killings of 13 Roman Catholics during a civil rights march in Londonderry on Jan. 30.

Announcing the end of the month-long inquiry, Lord Widgery, the lord chief justice of England, said: "The real business now begins."

Lord Widgery will now prepare a report for Reginald Maudling, the home secretary, who set up the tribunal after British paratroopers opened fire on the demonstrators in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday." The paratroopers claimed that demonstrators, attacked then with nail bombs and guns, Catholics in Londonderry maintained that the paratrooper attack was unprovoked.

Lord Widgery—who heard 115 witnesses and examined more than 200 photographs—is expected to complete his report within two weeks. The document will probably be released shortly thereafter.

Still Key Questions

Key questions about "Bloody Sunday" remain unanswered. The most crucial is whether or not gunmen were active in the nearby Bogside district during the march.

Independent witnesses, including journalists, insisted that they saw no bombs thrown, but several said that they heard shots from the crowd. Numerous soldiers described how they came under fire, and one officer said he shot a man who was "in a nail-bomb throwing position."

Maj. Gen. Robert Ford, commander of land forces in Ulster, said that he heard rifle fire and told an assistant: "That was awfully heavy firing."

But James D. McSparan, representing relatives of 12 of the 13 dead, said: "The only army casualty was a soldier who shot himself in the foot. Not one military vehicle with a bullet hole has been produced. . . . There were no traces of a bomb which exploded and not one of the hundreds of photographs taken during the incident shows a civilian with a weapon."

Conflicts Cited

Another question was whether or not the paratroopers had fired indiscriminately. The army stressed that all soldiers were told that fire should be aimed at "identified targets" only. This conflict with testimony from Catholics that the army firing was indiscriminate and that some paratroopers fired from the hip without warning.

There was also the question—widely discussed in Irish newspapers—whether the army was seeking to use the demonstration "to flush the underground Irish Republican Army into the open." The army has maintained that its role purpose was to prevent violence in Londonderry.

The hearings were conducted in two parts. Witnesses were heard in Coleraine, Northern Ireland, and summing-up speeches were made in London.

Today, shortly before the inquiry ended, John Stocker,

French Reds Ask Leftist Front on EEC Referendum

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—The French Communist party today called on the country's leftists to take a common stand on the forthcoming national referendum to approve the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

Georges Marchais, the party's deputy secretary-general, termed the referendum, called by President Georges Pompidou, an "internal political maneuver" and urged the various factions of France's left to unite. He gave no suggestion of what the common stand should be, however.

The Socialists favor French participation in the Common Market while the Communists have traditionally opposed it.

Mr. Pompidou announced the referendum during a news conference last Thursday. It will decide whether Frenchmen favor the proposed enlargement of the Common Market to include Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

Sources close to the government have said that April 23 will soon be officially announced as the date of the referendum.

Mr. Marchais, speaking at a news conference, said: "It is a trap that we hope [the left] will be able to avoid. To this end we are advocating a common stand."

Barzel Begins Talks In Paris Today

BONN, March 20 (AP)—West German opposition leader Rainer Barzel is scheduled to hold two days of political talks in Paris beginning tomorrow, a party spokesman said today.

The Christian Democratic leader is to meet first with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and later with President Georges Pompidou, the spokesman said.

Barzel is scheduled to hold two days of political talks in Paris beginning tomorrow, a party spokesman said today.

These questions included: Were the army's plans and orders sufficiently detailed? Was the entry of the Parachute Regiment into the Bogside an arrest operation or for some other purpose such as a confrontation with the IRA? Was there random or indiscriminate firing?

U.K. Planning Economic Aid, Easing of Ulster Internment

(Continued from Page 1)

parent reference to Sen. Edward Kennedy, who has repeatedly called for the troops to get out.

As for the relocation of Northern Ireland's two halves, Ulster will stay within the United Kingdom, he said, as long as a majority so insists.

However, the home secretary observed that this policy placed a great burden on British troops and cost the taxpayers extensive subsidies. Therefore, he said, in words obviously addressed to the Protestant majority, the people of Northern Ireland must do their part, "even at a cost to your own ambition."

Until the government publishes the details of its plan, it is difficult to judge whether it will be bold enough to separate Ulster's Catholics from the Irish Republican Army and yet not so sweeping as to unleash armed resistance by the Protestants.

Mr. Maudling spoke in a debate demanded by the opposition Labor party aimed at censuring the government for delaying its peace plan. The initiative has been under intensive discussion here since Mr. Heath first hinted at it on Feb. 6. The Conservative party holds a 26-vote edge over all the other Commons groups combined and thus turned back the challenge easily, 294 to 257. But Labor probably scored some of the political points at which it was shooting and may have heightened the government's sense of urgency.

In an eloquent, 25-minute

3,500 Police Hail Agnew Appraisal Of Law, Order

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI)—Three thousand New York City policemen yesterday hailed the Nixon administration's appraisal of law enforcement "as opposed to liberal 'agonizing' over the causes of crime."

The Vice-President flew here from Washington for his 10-minute surprise appearance at the police department's annual Holy Name Society communion breakfast. At least half his time in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel was spent acknowledging the cheers, whistles and applause of the men.

He said that despite "fatuous attacks on our institutions" perpetrated by "radicals who have penetrated and permeated our universities, our media and certainly in some cases our law enforcement," respect for police work was increasing.

"When it comes to the point of whether this Nixon administration, and particularly myself as an individual, is going to prefer the kind of diligent, strict law enforcement that's necessary to protect this country of ours, or whether we're going to agonize over the root causes and conditions of crime that's used as an excuse for some people to commit crime, I'll stick to law enforcement every time," Mr. Agnew said.

After he left, Msgr. Joseph A. Dunne, the toastmaster, read a telegram from Mayor John V. Lindsay expressing regret that he could not attend. The boss and catcalls for that statement were as thunderous as the cheers for the Vice-President had been.

Mr. Brandt's spokesman, Con-

assessments" of the China trip, Mr. Brezhnev said.

Discussing four other subjects, the Soviet leader had harsh words for the United States.

Untenable Position
On Vietnam he said the history of the war "showed the entire untenability of the imperialist policy of aggression and oppression."

He also reiterated the Soviet Union's support for the Communist movements in Indonesia. "It is our internationalist duty to support them," he said.

The Middle East, Mr. Brezhnev noted, "is becoming an increasingly more dangerous hotbed of tension." Although "sober-minded politicians can hardly hope that the Arab states will put up with the occupation of their territories," he said, "with the connivance and support of the United States, Israel stubbornly refuses to give up its aggressive policy of conquest."

"This cannot go on indefinitely," he added.

Events in the Mediterranean area, the general secretary said, suggest that "some people now intend to add to the dangerous hotbed of crisis in the Middle East. . . . This was the conclusion he drew from American

"We are in no hurry with final



Lord Widgery

Polish Party Claims Gierek Election Gains Before Detailed Vote Is Made Public

By Sanford J. Ungar
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The effort includes feeding negative material about Mr. Anderson and other information to be used in the hearings to Republican members of the Senate and to the press.

In its campaign to disprove the implications in the memorandum allegedly written by ITT lobbyist Dita D. Beard the White House has also used the resources of the Republican National Committee, the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Justice Department.

The most dramatic success so far came Friday night when Mrs. Beard, through her attorney, released a statement calling the memo a fraud. The announcement in Denver was timed to coincide with a simultaneous release of her statement in Washington by Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott.

Response Expected
Both from the Senate and the White House there were repeated hints last week that there would be a major development relating to the disputed memorandum, and when it came, it was no secret that the administration, through contacts with the attorney, David W. Fleming, had known well in advance what Mrs. Beard's official response would be.

Mr. Fleming and another lawyer for Mrs. Beard, both of whom are active in Republican affairs in California, were in Washington for several days last week consulting with Senate Republican aides and ITT officials.

The memorandum, published by Mr. Anderson three weeks ago, directly linked settlement of three anti-trust cases against ITT by the Justice Department to the corporation's offer of several hundred thousand dollars to bring this year's Republican National Convention to San Diego.

Caught in the middle is the committee chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., who is sympathetic to Mr. Kleindienst and the Justice Department but is under pressure from his Democratic colleagues to permit the hearings to continue.

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In the meantime, one ranking Justice Department official told The Washington Post, there will be "a continuing effort" to discredit Mr. Anderson.

The official added that he "would not be surprised" if Vice-President Agnew made a series of speeches denouncing the press for the way it has covered the ITT hearings.

Already, Senate Republicans have criticized the press in a daily barrage of complaints about specific articles about the hearings. At the same time, Ken W. Clawson, deputy director of communications at the White House, has telephoned editors to complain about the news coverage.

In the only sign of a concession to administration critics, the Justice Department has shifted to Acting Deputy Attorney General L. Patrick Gray 3d the task of deciding which government documents may be given to the Judiciary Committee.

At a Justice Department meeting last Friday, Mr. Gray decided to make available most of the material requested by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., and others pressing the investigation.

However, he specifically excluded from release the Anti-Trust Division's file concerning settlement negotiations in the

specific instances.

Senatorial aides cited the specific instances of material provided to Republican senators by the White House:

• A statement by Sen. Coe alleging a "conspiracy" between Democrats on the committee and Mr. Anderson because it was Mr. Anderson's associate, Brit Haskins, who provided them with his notes.

• A rebuttal by Sen. Namon Cotton, R. N.H., to an attack on Mr. Flanagan by Sen. Thomas Fegleton, D. Mo., who called Mr. Flanagan "a fixer" in big business. As Sen. Coe spoke, reporters observed to aides to Mr. Flanagan in the Senate gallery, following the speech from a text.

• Last Tuesday, Sen. Barry Goldwater and Sen. Paul J. Fannin, both Republicans from Arizona, made public statements supporting Mr. Kleindienst in attacking Mr. Anderson. The origin of the statements was disclosed when the press secretary to the two senators was at first mistakenly identified as aide to the Republican National Committee.

• Tuesday morning, Sen. Coe read to an executive session of the Judiciary Committee a statement alleging that Mrs. Beard and Opal Grimm, Mr. Anderson's secretary, had a "close relationship" and were "drinking companions." That was followed by Mr. Anderson's release of a photograph showing the two women at a party at a hotel here.

At Friday, Mr. Ziegler asked reporter from The Post why no attention had not been paid to the "leads suggested by Sen. Coe."

Reporters for several newspapers have said that Mr. Clawson, a White House communications aide and until recently a staffer for the Washington Post, had actively urged his aide to use the Coe material.

Veteran Senate correspondents also noted that none of the statements issued by Sen. Coe, Sen. Goldwater and Sen. Fannin was on the senators' own station—as is the custom—but appear to have been reproduced by a White House or the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Ziegler, the Justice Department official explained the White House involvement in the words: "When it becomes a political, you just have to be some of those folks involved."

Life said that after former Mayor Frank Curran was indicted in 1970 for allegedly taking a bribe from the San Diego Yellow Cab Co. to help raise taxi fares, IRS investigator Stutz was to be a key prosecution witness. However, the magazine said, Randolph Thower, the IRS commissioner in Washington, ruled that he could not testify. The mayor was subsequently acquitted, and was quoted by the magazine as having said that Mr. Nixon telephoned and congratulated him after the trial.

During a criminal investigation of tax evasion by Alessio in 1970, the magazine said, Mr. Smith "went to Washington to plead Alessio's case in person to President Nixon."

Smith's Denial
Mr. Smith, in an interview with Life, denied this. He also denied that any of his companies had channeled money illegally to political campaigns and said he had never had a financial interest in Barnes-Champ advertising.

Within days of the alleged Washington trip, Life said, a federal grand jury investigation was suspended. It was later resumed, after FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover personally notified the White House that the case should be prosecuted. Ultimately Alessio was indicted, convicted and sentenced to a three-year prison term.

Last night, the director of public information for the Justice Department, John W. Rushan, released a statement that said in part:

"The Department of Justice states unequivocally that there has been no White House influence or attempted influence, direct or indirect, in the department's investigations and prosecutions. The department has proceeded properly and vigorously and without favoritism to anyone."

Petroleum Workers On Strike in Italy
ROME, March 20 (Reuters).—Some 55,000 Italian petroleum workers today began a three-day strike to demand a new national labor contract.

But serious gasoline shortages are not expected, because the stoppage is largely confined to private oil refineries.

About 80 percent of Italy's petroleum industry is controlled by the state fuel corporation, ENI, whose workers are not involved in the strike.

ITT cases and another relating to the decision not to press a discrimination suit against a California real-estate firm.

Democrats on the Judiciary Committee had charged Mr. Kleindienst with a conflict of interest in deciding whether to release materials in a case that had him as a central figure.